

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTs.

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS under the above heading are charge

Rs. 4.
Per line..... 0 4
Minimum charge..... 1 0

CONTRACT RATES for three, six and twelve months can be had on application to THE MANAGER.

DAVAR'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE, Economics, Law and Banking. The Premier College in India, patronised by Princes, and recognised by other High Authorities. Best Examination results. 80, Esplanade Road. 332

YOUR PIANO—Does it need tuning or repairs? We place the services of thoroughly competent workmen at your disposal. Our charges are moderate and whatever we do for your instrument is a guarantee it will be done as well as it is possible. MARKS and Co., Ltd., Bombay and Poona, Agents for the World-known Bluthner Pianos.

WANTED.

PARSI COMMERCIAL TRAVELLER. General business experience. Travelled extensively. Good correspondent. Having been once to Europe, seeks employment any capacity. Apply to Box No. 231, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1319

WANTED—Two DRAFTSMEN for Constructional and Mechanical work; young men preferred. Applications with copies of testimonials to be sent to the MANAGER, Defence Works, Mazagon.

WANTED AN UNDER NURSE any nationality in mufussil. Head nurse kept. Previous experience not essential. Apply with full particulars testimonials and photo to Box No. 219, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1309

WANTED—An ENGINEER (L. C. E.), for the Cambay State with experience of water works. Salary upto Rs. 200 p.m. Apply with particulars of qualifications to THE DEWAN, Cambay.

WANTED A CARPENTER CONSTRUCTOR for the Marine Yard, Port Blair, who thoroughly understands barge and boat building. Salary Rs. 150-180-200, with house and servants. Five years' agreement open to renewal. Apply PORT OFFICER, Port Blair.

WANTED EMPLOYMENT by a European Accountant in any Commercial, Railway, or Municipal Office. Trained in London, holding good testimonials. Willing to start on moderate salary with prospects. Apply "W" Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 639

WANTED—INFLUENTIAL AGENTS at all yet unrepresented stations on salary or liberal commission or both to popularise our provident Marriage Schemes. Apply Managing Agents, THE CITY INSURANCE SOCIETY, Ltd., 7, Shallow Lane, Calcutta.

WANTED from March 1st a trained and fully qualified Assistant Master (Catholic) for St. Joseph's College, Naini Tal. Salary Rs. 140-160, with free board and residence, or higher initial salary according to experience. Applicants should send copies only of certificates and testimonials to THE PRINCIPAL.

WANTED—A qualified Lady DOCTOR to attend on family of the Raja Sahib of Ali-Rajpur. The appointment to be in the first instance for six months. Pay Rs. 300 a month with free board and lodging. Apply with copies of testimonials to Mr. SORABJI COWASJI DOTTIWALA, Dewan Ali-Rajpur C. I. 1264

WANTED by March 1st 1914—Two Resident Teachers, fully qualified and trained. One with kindergarten training and one qualified to teach up to the 7th Standard. Full particulars on application to the CHAPLAIN, Grammar School Quetta.

WANTED an INTERPRETER for the Presidency Magistrates' Courts, Bombay, for 2 months. Salary Rs. 50 per month. University Graduates preferred. Thorough knowledge of Marathi, Gujarati and Hindustani necessary. Candidates should apply personally to the Under-Signed.

E. J. REGNAUD,
Chief Clerk,
Presidency Magistrates' Courts, Bombay.
Bombay, 17th January, 1914.

WANTED AMBITIOUS MEN Desirous of qualifying themselves for good positions to read this carefully, as vacancies are constantly occurring for men in all professions.

We can prepare you in your own home, at night, in your spare time, at a reasonable cost, to obtain a well-paid position, or your present position, or increase your salary. Your need not leave your present employment. Over 180 Courses sent in the following professions and branches:—
Dairy Farming
Engineering in all branches
Agriculture
Mineral Chemistry
Art
Salesmanship
Poultry Farming
Salesmanship
In which you are taught and write for free prospectus

THE REGISTRAR

11, Hindustani Street, Fort, Bombay.

WANTED

WANTED—A retired graduate as Head Master on Rs. 40-2-50 p. m. and a qualified retired Pandit on Rs. 15-2-20 p. m. for the Shri Sumer Mali School, Adampur. Apply to REVENUE MEMBERS OF COUNCIL.

WANTED—A CAPITALIST, European or Indian, to invest Rs. 40,000 to Rs. 50,000 in a going business as partner. Dividend of 7 per cent. to 10 per cent. guaranteed. Apply to Box No. 230 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1315

WANTED a duly qualified and experienced TEACHER to teach Typo-writing, Short-hand and Book-keeping to students of this High School. Pay Rs. 40 with prospects. Apply with testimonials to THE HEAD MASTER, Alfred High School, Rajkot.

WANTED the following in Rajputana:—
(a). EUROPEAN TUTOR.
(b). ENGLISH NURSE.
(c). GRADUATE experienced in Law and Hindi.
(d). TEHSILDAR, POLICE SUB-INSPECTOR and a Hindu COOK.
See personally to BILHARI LALL, Ellis Hotel, Room No. 4, Crawford Market, Bombay.

WANTED A DRAFTSMAN and quantity SURVEYOR on the Temporary Establishment of the Executive Engineer, Poona District. The pay of the appointment is Rs. 50/- per month. Applications stating qualifications and previous experience, with copies of testimonials (which will not be returned) should be forwarded to the undersigned not later than January 23rd 1914.

S. C. MOULD,
Executive Engineer, Poona District.
Poona, 15th January 1914. 1257.

WANTED A SECRETARY for the Karanja Municipality, in the Akola District, on Rs. 60 p.m. plus cycle allowance of Rs. 7-8. He will have to perform the duties of Sanitary Inspector in addition to his own for which his salary will be increased to Rs. 75 by an increment of Rs. 5 annually.

None need apply who have not passed the Examination more than Matriculation. Preference will be given to a candidate having knowledge of office work as well as road and building construction works. Applications should reach the Undersigned upto the 20th of February, 1914, and must be accompanied with certificates of age and character.

L. R. DAHIHANDEKER,
Chairman Municipal Committee, Karanja.
Dated Karanja, 17th January, 1914.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE. CHEAP a Schiedmayer Grand PIANO, Rs. 250 only. Apply sharp to MURRAY, Gas Works, 1322

FOR SALE—A four-seated DOG CART in good condition made by Messrs. W. Stephens Bombay, well balanced adjustable price Rs. 300. Apply Mr. LEWIS C/o Inspector Spiers, Princess Street, Police Station. 1180

FOR SALE—Four Cylinder Genuine DE DION Car, 14-15 H. P., Luxurious, seven seated Torpedo Body, complete with screen, lamps, Stepmey wheel, etc. Only slightly used. Original cost Rs. 8,500, open to offer. Trial by appointment from UNIVERSAL ENGINEERING CO., 114, Hummum Street, Fort.

FOR SALE—Ninety-three thousand maunds of Narnoul limestone (well-known for its superiority), in lumpy and ballast forms, plus 3,000 maunds of (good quality) lime, will be sold by public auction on 27th January 1914, at Narnoul (R. M. Ry.) about eight miles from Delhi. For details specifications apply to the MINING ENGINEER, Patiala State.

FOR SALE—Br. Ar. G. GULZAR, aged, I. P. A. C. Fast and very handy light weight tournament pony, good hack and charger. Rs. 1,200 or near offer.
Ch. Ar. G. TOMBOY, aged, I. P. A. C. Excellent station game pony for light weight, good hack and charger. Rs. 900 or near offer.

Apply G. F. PLOWDEN, 43rd Light Infantry, Ahmednagar.

FOR SALE an exceptionally fine SHOOTING BRAKE by the Fort Coach Factory, Bombay, with three cross-seats and driving seats and side doors, painted red and yellow and upholstered in best quality red leather throughout, complete with detachable water-proof cushion covers, etc., also pole and fittings for pair or team and fitted with strong hand-brake and silver-plated mounts throughout and set of 4 spare wheels. Price Rs. 2,500. Please apply sharp to THE PRIVATE SECRETARY, to H. H. the Maharaja of Dhar, C. I.

HOUSE, BAZAAR and DHOBIE AC COUNT BOOK, sixth edition revised for 12 months with Servants Diary, Wages Table, Household Hints, Cookery Notes and Will Form by Gerald L. Chard, price Rs. 1-8 from No. 5 Dept., Army Navy Stores Fort, and The Bombay Tract and Book Society, Dhobi Talao, Bombay.

60,000 maunds best dry HAY, read for sale at Dip, Hirania and Borkhara Railway Stations, G. I. P. Ry., bound by Hand Press Machines in Bundles of about 100 lbs. Management is being made for binding larger bundles by Steam Presses. The grasses are Poona, Sen, Fine Gooner, etc. Apply sharp to:—
THE PRIVATE SECRETARY, to General Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan, of Bhopal.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE with goodwill, a very lucrative concern of 25 years in an European locality in Fort. Owner leaving Bombay. Apply Mr. MEHTA, 15, Gunbow St., Fort, Bombay. 1317

FOR SALE At Agra—One rubber-tired Cabriolet by Edalji, recently thoroughly renovated with new upholstery and new tyres, never used since, (cost of renovation Rs. 150). A very comfortable easy running trap. To be seen at Ellis, Coochbunder, Agra. Price Rs. 600 or very near offer. Owner bought car. Captain MEARNS, I.M.S., Central Prison, Ahmedabad.

TO BE LET.

COMFORTABLE Home for bachelors. Board and Lodging Rs. 60 per month. Under European supervision. Large airy quarters. Fort. Apply to Box No. 509, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

ROOMS for Offices or Barrister's Chamber TO BE LET on Esplanade Road, Rent Rs. 45 to 75. Write or call at DAVAR'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE. 1314

TO LET SMALL COTTAGES facing Sea near Mahim Fort, suitable for Europeans and Parses, rent from Rs. 20 to 100. Apply on the premises or to Mr. J. E. SAKLATWALA, Navsari Buildings, Fort, Bombay. 1302

TO LET—GROUND FLOOR of a spacious bungalow, at Club Road, furnished or unfurnished, occupied by a European for the last four years. Will be vacant on 31st January, 1914, as occupier goes home. Oil painted, bright and cool with garden. Apply to Box No. 505, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

TO BE LET with immediate possession, well ventilated office premises on the first floor of No. 9 Forbes Street, Fort, fitted with Electric Installation. Rent moderate. Apply to E. D. SASSOON & Co., 2, Rampart Row, Fort. 1316

NOTICES.

BOMBAY BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA, RAILWAY.

DAILY EXPRESS BETWEEN BOMBAY, DELHI, FERROZPORE, LAHORE, KAWALPINDI AND PESHAWAR.

Down Northern Express.	Stations.	Up Northern Express.
1.2.3. H.M.		1.2.3. H.M.
21.00 Dep. Bombay (Colaba)		Arr. 8.50
23.20 " " " "		Dep. 8.45
23.20 " " " "		Arr. 6.0
2.45 " " " "		Dep. 23.43
2.21 " " " "		Arr. 23.9
8.56 " " " "		Dep. 20.32
11.17 " " " "		Arr. 17.50
13.30 " " " "		Dep. 16.13
12.47 " " " "		Arr. 15.51
15.50 " " " "		Dep. 13.32
19.10 " " " "		Arr. 8.47
20.13 " " " "		Dep. 8.45

A 1st and 2nd class carriage runs through on this train between Bombay and Amalva via Salanpur to the following times:—

Down Northern Express.	Stations.	Up Northern Express.
1.2.3. H.M.		1.2.3. H.M.
21.00 Dep. Bombay (Colaba)		Arr. 8.50
23.20 " " " "		Dep. 8.45
1.23 Arr. Meerut Cantt.		Dep. 2.11
2.21 " " " "		Arr. 2.9
3.10 " " " "		Dep. 21.8
5.11 " " " "		Arr. 6.16
7.40 " " " "		Dep. 7.21
9.40 " " " "		Arr. 15.20
9.40 " " " "		Dep. 15.20

DAILY MAIL AND FAST PASSENGER TRAINS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND KATHIAWAR VIA VIRAMGAM.

THE FAST PASSENGER TRAINS CONNECT AT BARODA WITH THROUGH TRAINS FOR AND FROM DELHI, AS FOLLOWS:—
7.40 Dep. Baroda .. Arr. 20.15
6.55 Arr. Delhi .. Dep. 21.20

Note.—For timings of Up trains read from bottom to top of column.

FREDERICK W. HANSON,
General Traffic Manager.

REQUIRED.

THE undermentioned CLERKS for the Civil Service in Fiji:—
(a) Two Fifth Class Clerks as Relieving Clerks with salaries at the rate of £100 per annum, rising by annual increments of £10 to £150 per annum. (Preference will be given to applicants able to read and write Nagri.)
(b) Three Sixth Class Clerks with salaries at the rate of £75 per annum, rising by annual increments of £5 to £100 per annum.
(c) One Seventh Class (Hindustani speaking) Clerk. The appointments of the Fifth Class Clerks for five years and free return passages will be granted after this length of service in Fiji. Officers selected will be stationed at Suva in the first instance, but might be detailed for duty in the country, in which case quarters would be provided.
The appointments for the Sixth and Seventh Class Clerks are for three years, and these officers will not be entitled to return passages to India. Quarters will be provided for them at Magistrate's Stations, where they will be located on arrival in Fiji.
None of the above-named posts are pensionable, but in the case (a) should the officers prove suitable they will be eligible for promotion to pensionable office on the permanent staff. In the case of (b) (c) and (d), if after their three years' probation officers are confirmed in their appointments they will rank for pension from the dates of their original appointments.
Officers selected will be entitled to half salary from the date on which they embark for Fiji, free passages from India to Fiji being provided.
Applicants will be required to pass a medical examination, must be unmarried and of guaranteed good character, be competent clerks able to read and write English fluently and well and to interpret from Hindustani into English and English into Hindustani in Magistrate's Courts. They must also be prepared to sail for Fiji on 26th February next.
Applicants should apply in their own handwriting to the undersigned.

THE GOVERNMENT EMIGRATION AGENT FOR FIJI,
Garden Reach, Calcutta.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

RE: Advertisement about MEDICAL INSPECTION of Municipal Schools, it is to be understood that the appointment is FULL-TIME. 1318

BONA-FIDE AUCTION SALE.

UNDER instructions from R. D. Sethna Esq., Official Assignee, High Court, Messrs. LUDHA EBRAHIM and Co. will sell by public auction the following Race horse, the property of Mr. Lions, at the Race Course, on SATURDAY the 24th January 1914, at 3 a.m. sharp.

B. E. H. "Goldweaver" 6 yrs.
For further particulars apply to LUDDHA EBRAHIM & Co., General Merchants and Commission Agents, 1285, Bellasis Road, Brculla.

BAY PORT TRUST DOCKS.

NOTICE.

OWING to the abnormal conditions of the Ordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of the BAY PORT TRUST, will, as a temporary and special measure and until further notice, undertake the removal of bales etc., from any berth in the Docks to the Warehouse West of Manson Road at a charge of 2 annas per bale additional to the Removing and Storage charges under the Warehouse Scale of rates.

This arrangement does not apply to Wari Bunder Warehouse.
By Order,
J. A. CHERRY,
Superintendent.
14th January 1914. 1271

THE NEW BERAR COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Fortieth Ordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of the NEW BERAR COMPANY, LIMITED, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Nos. 7 and 9, Church Street, on Friday the 23rd January 1914 at 3.45 p.m. Standard Time, to transact the following business:—

1. To receive the Directors' Report and Audited Accounts up to 30th September, 1913.
2. To declare a Dividend.
3. To elect a Director in the place of the Director who retires by rotation, but is eligible for re-election.
4. To appoint Auditors and fix their remuneration.
5. To transact any other business which the Chairman may bring before the Meeting.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from 16th to 30th January, 1914 both days inclusive.

By Order of the Directors,
GADDUM & CO., Ltd.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.
Bombay, 13th January, 1914. 1261

THE CALCUTTA ELECTRIC SUPPLY CORPORATION, LIMITED.

THE following plant is FOR SALE. All in first class order and was worked regularly until the new High Tension Station at Cossipore was started. Full particulars and permission to view the plant can be obtained from:—

THE AGENT AND CHIEF ENGINEER,
S. Dathuise Square, Calcutta.

PLANT FOR SALE.

8 Babcock & Wilcox water tube land type boilers. Capacity 7,000 lbs. per hour. Working pressure 175 lbs. Fitted with B & W chain grate stokers, superheaters, stop valves, non-return valves, high and low water alarms, safety valves, and all other necessary fittings.

2 Similar boilers, fitted with Bennis chain grate stokers.

3 Babcock & Wilcox marine type water tube boilers. Capacity 9,000 lbs. per hour. Working pressure 180 lbs. Fitted with B & W chain grate stokers, superheaters, stop valves, non-return valves, high and low water alarms, safety valves and all other necessary fittings.

Each boiler is fitted with a separate chimney 3 ft. 6 in. diameter 70 ft. above the grate.

1 Similar boiler fitted with mechanical stoker by the Underfeed Stoker Co., including fan motor, starting gear, dampers, etc.

3 715 K/W Bellis-Crompton sets 1110 B.H.P. Bellis & Morcom triple expansion engines, direct coupled to 715 K/W Crompton shunt wound dynamos 450-500 volts.

3 228 K/W Bellis-Crompton sets 350 B. H. P. Bellis & Morcom triple expansion engines, direct coupled to 228 K/W Crompton shunt wound dynamos 450-500 volts.

3 290 K/W Willans-Crompton sets P. P. P. Willans central valve compound engines, direct coupled to 290 K/W Crompton shunt wound dynamos 450-500 volts.

2 112 K/W Willans-Crompton sets O O O Willans central valve compound engines, direct coupled to 112 K/W Crompton shunt wound dynamos 450-500 volts.

4 88 K/W Willans-Crompton double ended sets. F. F. Willans central valve compound engines, direct coupled to each end to two 19 K/W Crompton shunt wound dynamos 225-250 volts.

All the above sets can be sold with control panels containing main switches, instruments, etc. Also modern regulating resistance.

3 Parsons-Crompton Turbo-Generators 570 B.H.P. Parsons steam turbine direct coupled to 400 K/W Crompton shunt wound dynamo 450-500 volts. Each set complete with surface condenser, circulating pump, Edward air-pump motors, switches, control panels, regulating resistances, etc.

2 750 B. H. P. Korting jet condensers.

2 850 B. H. P. " " " "

2 1125 B. H. P. " " " "

2 60 B. H. P. " " " "

2 Croxley Brothers complete suction gas plants. Each plant consisting of a suction type producer, coke scrubber, sawdust filter, air extractor, 50 B.H.P. engine direct coupled to a 35 K/W Crompton shunt wound direct current generator 450-500 volts, control panels, instruments, regulating resistances, cooling tanks, connecting pipes, valves etc.

1 Air Compressor.

2 Gwynne's centrifugal 2 1/2 inch motor driven pumps.

10 1000 Gall. Crompton electrically driven feed pumps.

2 Crompton electrically driven pumps capable of delivering 35,000 galls. per hour at 80 feet head.

2 1,000 galls. Stillwell Bierge and Smith Valve Co. boiler feed steam pumps.

2 Babcock and Wilcox exhaust steam feed water heaters.

4 Webster exhaust steam heaters.

1 Hand controlled travelling crane 10 tons

89 feet 2 1/2 inch centre.

1 Hand controlled travelling crane 50 tons

88 feet 2 1/2 inch centre.

2 5-Ton Weighbridges by Messrs Avery.

2 Various tanks, pipes, valves, gangways etc.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

THE BOMBAY CHEMICAL DUSTRIES, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that at an adjourned EXTRAORDINARY MEETING of the shareholders of the above Company held on the 8th day of December, 1913, a resolution was passed to wind up the above Company voluntarily which resolution was confirmed at a subsequent meeting of the shareholders held on the 6th day of January 1914 as a special resolution.

It was also resolved at the latter meeting that Mr. Navroji H. Patuck be appointed as a sole liquidator of the Company.

Dated 16th day of January, 1914.

By order of the Directors,
T. ANGUS FRASER & Co.

THE INDIAN COTTON COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Twenty-Eighth Ordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of the INDIAN COTTON COMPANY, LIMITED, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Nos. 7 and 9, Church Gate Street, on Friday the 23rd January 1914, at 3.30 p.m. Standard Time, to transact the following business:—

1. To receive the Directors' Report and the Audited Accounts of the Company up to 30th September, 1913.
2. To declare a Dividend.
3. To elect a Director in the place of the Director who retires by rotation, but who is eligible for re-election.
4. To appoint Auditors and to fix their remuneration.
5. To transact any other business which the Chairman may bring before the Meeting.

The Transfer Book of the Company will be closed from 16th to 30th January, 1914 both days inclusive.

By order of the Directors,
GADDUM & CO., Ltd.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.
Bombay, 13th January, 1914. 1260

THE BOMBAY BURMAH TRADING CORPORATION, LIMITED

NOTICE is hereby given that the Ordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of the above Corporation will be held at the Office of the Corporation No. 3 Wallace Street on Wednesday 21st January 1914 at 4 p.m. (S. T.) for the following purposes:—

- (1) To receive and consider the report of the Directors and the audited accounts for the year ending 31st May last.
- (2) To sanction the declaration of a dividend.
- (3) To elect Directors in place of those who retire by rotation.
- (4) To elect Auditors for the ensuing year and fix their remuneration.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
WALLACE & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers & Managers.
Bombay, 7th January 1914.

In accordance with Section 108 of the Articles of Association the Books of the above Corporation are open for the inspection of the Shareholders at the office of the Corporation.

WALLACE & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers & Managers.
Bombay, 7th January 1914.

AUCTION SALE.

CRAWFORD & CO

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION

AGENTS.

16, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF 200 BALES NO. 10S YARN.

Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 21st instant at 3 p.m. (S.T.), by order of Mr. I. Davli, and on account and at the risk of Mr. Vithaldas Bhawanidas.

200 Bales No. 10S. Yarn made Howard and Bulloah Mills.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 21st January, 1914.

AMUSEMENTS:

IMPERIAL CINEMATOGRAPH, CHARNI ROAD.

TO-NIGHT

THE MANAGEMENT PRESENT
THE FASCINATING TEC YARN

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COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

THE MONEY MARKET

(REUTERS' TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 19.

Consols 2½ %	73½ plus 13-16
Exchange on London at Paris Fcs. 25-22½-1½	
Rentes 3 %	86 unchanged
Berlin Cheques on London	20.49-1
Bar Silver Spot	26.9-16-1-16
Bar Silver Spot 2 months hence	26.9-16-1-16
Closing Tote of Silver—Firm—inactive	
Rupee Paper 3½ %	63½ unchanged
Exchange on India 30 d-st (Bank buying Rate)	1-3½ unchanged
Discount, Bank of England Rate 4½ % since 8th inst.	
3½ % India Stock (Sterling Loan)	88½ plus 1
Discount Bank Bills 3m-st.	3 5-16-1
Discount Indian Bank Bills 6m-st.	3½
Discount Fine Trade Bills 3 months	4 unchanged
Discount Fine Trade Bills 6 months	4
Bar Gold (per oz.)	77.9
Interest day to day loans	2½
Interest 7 day market loans	2½

AMERICAN MARKETS.

(REUTERS' TELEGRAM.)

New York, Jan. 19.

Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports	35,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	17,000
Day's Exports to Continent	18,000
Futures at New York March	12.61 plus 3
Futures at New York May	12.43 plus 6
Advanced on Firm Southern spot market and improved demand on Commission House	
Buying	
Spot Cotton at New York	13.00 plus 10
Spot Cotton at New Orleans	13.00 plus 10
Tone of Spot Cotton—Quiet	
Futures at New Orleans March	12.83 plus 6
Futures at New Orleans May	12.94
Fair Rio Coffee (No 7 quality)	9½
Demand Bills	4.86½ unchanged
Silver Commercial Bars	67½

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(REUTERS' TELEGRAM.)

Liverpool, Jan. 19.

Total Day's Sales at Liverpool	15,000
" Sales on Spec. & for Exp.	2,000
" Sales of East India	6,000
" Imports	6,000
Tone of Liverpool Cotton Spot—Increased demand—Firm	
" Futures Firm	
Tone of Manchester Market: Buyers operating quietly	
Mid. Americans	7.23 plus 9d
Egyptian G.F.G.	9.85 plus 1d
New York 11 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time)	March 12.69 plus 11
May 12.48	11
New York Official noon call	May 12.49
March 12.70	12
New Orleans 10 a.m.	May 12.49
March 12.89	12
May 12.99	11

CLOSING PRICES.

J. F.	6.87 plus 8
F. M.	6.88
M. A.	6.90
M. A.	6.88
M. J.	6.87
J. J.	6.82
J. A.	6.78
A. S.	6.63
S. O.	6.45
O. N.	6.35

MISCELLANEOUS MARKET REPORT.

WHEAT.

Choice White Karachi, per 492 lbs. C.I.F.	37½
Jan.-Feb.; Hull value unchanged	
F.A.Q. Red Karachi, per 492 lbs. C.I.F.	
nominal quiet	
What Afloat for United Kingdom	2,160,000
South American Rosario Santa Fe—	
62 lbs. no sellers	
Barletta Russo—62 lbs. no sellers quiet	
South Australian Jan.-Feb.; sellers	35½
Victorian Jan.-Feb.; sellers	35½
New South Wales Jan.-Feb.; sellers	35½

SEEDS.

Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore 416 lbs.	
85 % ex-Ship March April May; Antwerp sellers unchanged	
Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat, 416 lbs. ex-Ship	
March April May; Antwerp sellers unchanged	
Rapeseed, Brown, 416 lbs. ex-Ship	
April May Dunkirk sellers firm	
Linseed Bombay per 416 lbs. ex-Ship	
Jan.-Feb.; Dunkirk sellers quiet	
Linseed Calcutta Jan.-Feb.; London, value quiet	
47-1-3d	
Linseed Argentine (La Plata) Jan.-Feb.	
Antwerp value quiet	
43-1-3d	
Bombay Cottonseed Feb.-March; Hull sellers quiet but steady unchanged	
6.7-6	

METALS.

Standard Copper G.M.B.	594½
Copper Braziers	580
Yellow Metal unchanged	61
COALS—Cardiff to Fremantle Canal value	
Arrivals—Ockenfels Persepolis	
still	
SUGAR.	
German granulated Sugar C. & F. India (Double bags) sellers May-June; steady unchanged	
12.10½	
Hungarian Crystals Sugar C. & F. India nominal Feb.-March; unchanged	
9.2	
German Beet-root 88 % sell rs Jan.	
9.6 plus 1	
German Beet-root 88 % sellers May	
Steady but little doing	
E.A.R. & Similar Crystals C. & F. India sellers March-July, steady quiet unchanged	
13.5½	
Maaritus Crystals C. & F. Calcutta January value unchanged	
11.7½	
Maaritus Crystals C. & F. Bombay January value unchanged	
11.6	
Raw Java Nos. 16-18 C. & F. Calcutta Jan.-March; value unchanged	
11.3	
Raw Java C. & F. Bombay and Karachi Jan.-March; value unchanged	
11.4½	
Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta Jan.-March; value unchanged	
12.9	
Fine White Java C. & F. Bombay and Karachi Jan.-March; value nothing doing unchanged	
12.10½	

RUBBER.

Rubber Jan.-Feb.; value	3.0½
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BOMBAY MARKETS.

(From our Correspondents.)

Jan. 20.

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

NIL.

BULLION.

Ready Bar Silver in London was 1 16 lower at 26 9 16 while for delivery in two months the rate was unchanged at 26 3 8.

The Local Market has kept quiet but steady with little change in rates, and only a moderate business doing.

We quote:—

BANKS SELLING—

T. T. ready .. 1-4 1-32

D. D. mail .. 1-4 1-32

very T. forward, Feb. 1-4 1-16

BANKS BUYING—

Private D. D. ready .. 1-4 5-32

Credits 3 m-s ready .. 1-4 5-16

6 m-s ready .. 1-4 9-32

6 m-s ready .. 1-4 7-16

Francis 3 m-s ready .. 171½

Marks .. 139

60 days Hongkong .. 139½

Shanghai .. 187½

Japan .. 148

EXCHANGE.

The Market continues steady, but there is still little doing.

We quote:—

English bar gold .. 24 0 0

Australian bar gold .. 23 15 6

Sovereigns .. 15 0 0

Silver (cum duty) ready .. 78 0 0

1st Settlement .. 78 0 0

2nd Settlement .. 78 0 0

Exports of Bar Silver from Bombay by Rail on 17 & 18th January 1914.

Bars. Ounces

G. I. P. Railway .. 45 41,256

B. B. & C. I. Railway .. 45 54,000

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

The Government Paper Market stood steady to-day. The Market opened at Rs. 95-3-6 improved to Rs. 95-4-1 by closed finally at Rs. 95-3-6 for 30th January delivery. A fair amount of business was reported during the course of the day.

4 per cent. Port Trust Bonds were placed at Rs. 102-8 (New Issue).

SHARES.

The Cotton Mill Share Market presented a brisk appearance to-day and the quotations stood firm with slight fluctuations.

David's were placed at Rs. 472-8 and Fazulbhai at Rs. 442-8.

Madhavji declined to Rs. 1,145 and Standard to Rs. 1,165.

Swadeshi were quoted at Rs. 1,435 and Centrals at Rs. 1,885.

Chinas changed hands at Rs. 647-8. Sun Mill shares were in demand at Rs. 105.

Bombay Electric Tramway Co. Ordinary shares were placed at Rs. 221.

Tata Iron and Steel Ordinary shares declined to Rs. 77-8 and Deferred to Rs. 135. Bank of Bombay shares declined to Rs. 1,500.

Central Bank of India shares were in demand at Rs. 17-8.

Tata Hydro Preference shares changed hands at Rs. 922-8.

COTTON.

Though the American Markets advanced about 12 points early in the day, the closing rates were only 3 to 6 points higher. This was due to some profit taking on rumours of larger ginning figures. We shall no doubt see similar fluctuations on further rumours or reports until the Census Bureau figures are published. Spot sales in Liverpool were large, reaching 15,000 bales.

The Local Market opened at about last evening's closing rates, Good Broach being Rs. 301 and fully Good Broach January Rs. 229. Fine Khannaag Akola for January and March was quoted the same rate, viz. Rs. 262. The Market is chiefly occupied with the January Settlement, though there is also a fair business doing for March delivery in Bengals and Omras styles. Receipts in the up-country Markets are heavy, 3,500 bales having arrived at Khannaag yesterday. There is, however, considerable delay in loading cotton for transit by rail at many of the up-country stations, and much cotton for tender against January sales will not reach here in time. This strengthens the January position. The Market closes steady. Good Broach is quoted Rs. 305 and other prices practically unchanged from the morning.

B. C. T. A. QUOTATIONS.

Growth.

H.G. Bengals .. 234 224

M.G. Bengals .. 235 224

M.G. Bengals .. 235 224

M.G. Bengals .. 235 224

M.G. Bengals .. 235 224

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CALCUTTA RACES.

SECOND MEETING; SECOND DAY.

EXCHANGES FAIRLY LEVEL.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 20. The weather was slightly warm and the attendance a little less than usual. The racing was very interesting and the exchanges between the backers and the layers fairly even.

Details:—
THIRD PONY HURDLE HANDICAP.—Distance R. C. and a distance over seven furlongs.

Mr. Roy Chowdhury's RULING PASSION, 11-12, Hayes 1
Mr. Louver's GLORY, 11-2, McNair 2
Mr. Riveria's TARTAN, 11-10, Owner 3
Also Ran:—Mesalliance 11-12, Molly D. 11-7, Eileen 8-7, and Master Val 8-4.

Betting:—Two Ruling Passion, four Mesalliance and Molly D. five Glory and tens the rest.

Totes Paid:—Rs. 35 for win and 13, 17 and 30 for places.

The Race:—Eileen took the lead followed by Molly D. and Mesalliance then Ruling Passion and Glory. Near the seven-furlong post Molly D. was up with the leader, Ruling Passion and Glory also closed up. Three furlongs from home Glory forged ahead but was soon followed by Ruling Passion who won after a good race by a length, three lengths between 2nd and 3rd.

Time:—3 mins. 31½ secs.

CLYDE PLATE.—Distance six furlongs. Zemindar of Naseraganj's FORTUNE, 9-5, Ferguson 1
Mr. Cooper's GIPSY'S ADVICE, 9-11, Northmore 2
Mr. Burjorjee's BLUE DUCK, 9-2, Trenwith 3
Also Ran:—May Kenley 8-8, Masonic 9-10, Maori King 9-3, Spring Daisy 8-1, and Donald Wallace 7-2.

Betting:—5 to 4 Gipsy's Advice, 5 to 2 Blue Duck, five May Kenley larger prices the rest.

Totes Paid:—Rs. 169 for win and 36, 14 and 14 for places.

The Race:—Gipsy's Advice jumped to the front and soon established a few lengths of daylight between himself and May Kenley who again was clear of the field by a few lengths. Near the distance Fortune collared the leader and going on won by 1½ lengths, ¾ lengths between 2nd and 3rd.

Time:—1 min. 16½ secs.

HOWARD PLATE.—Distance six furlongs.
Mr. Garda's MEDDLING, 9-5, Southall 1
Mr. Goudass's ARCHANGELO, 9-0, Ruiz 2
Messrs. Valentine and Vernon's CHIN CHIN, 8-1, Smythe 3
Also Ran:—Tartania 9-2, and Hospodar 9-7.

Betting:—Eights Chin Chin, and three the rest.

Totes Paid:—Rs. 54 for win and 34 and 31 for places.

The Race:—An excellent start. The field moved in a compact body until two furlongs from home when Meddling assumed command and gradually increasing the lead won by 2½ lengths, 2½ lengths between 2nd and 3rd.

Time:—1 min. 15½ secs.

PRINCE OF WALES'S PLATES.—Distance one mile.

Mr. Galstau's SHINING WAY, 7-13, Trenwith 1
Mr. R. R. S.'s CRITON, 7-12, Brown 2
Mr. Garda's LUMINATION, 9-0, Southall 3

Also Ran:—Watch Tower 8-0, Polish 9-7, Jemima 8-10, Nuncio 8-5, Paul Pry 8-3, Ute 7-12, Metamora 7-5, Soutline 7-4, St. Andrews 7-0, and Monaleen 6-7.

Betting:—Fours, Criton and Shining Way, sixes Soutline Polish and Watch Tower, tens the rest.

Totes Paid:—Rs. 78 for win and 25, 32 and 31 for places.

The Race:—All but Monaleen took the start level but after going about two furlongs Monaleen went to the front with Watch Tower and Shining Way lying next then Soutline and Criton. From the half-mile post Watch Tower went to the front. Shining Way closed up and Criton came in third. Two furlongs from home Shining Way went to the front and holding Criton quite safe won by four lengths, 2 lengths between second and third. Luminations came with a great dash at the finish and occupied third place.

Time:—1 min. 41½ secs.

ST. GEORGE'S PLATE.—Distance five furlongs.

Mr. Donnell's DUMB MARIA, 7-3, Smith 1
Mr. Lauder's HARENE, 9-13, Hardy 2
Messrs. Dass and Norton's ROSA CHAMBERLAIN, 8-11, Brown 3

Also Ran:—Annahan 7-4, Sita 9-2, Nareb 7-11, Up Guards 7-7, Sidewalk 7-6, Risk Royal 7-7, and Convent Girl 7-5.

Betting:—6 to 4 Harene, threes Rosa Chamberlain, fives Up Guards longer prices rest.

Totes Paid:—Rs. 241 for win and 44, 15 and 16 for places.

The Race:—Rosa Chamberlain streaked out to the front followed by Nareb and Harene. Near the distance post the leader faltered and Harene went to the front and looked like winning but Dump Maria challenged her opposite the stand and won by 1½ lengths, ½ a length between 2nd and 3rd.

Time:—1 min. 2½ secs.

KIDDERPUR PLATE.—Distance 1½ miles.

Mr. Goudass's DOUBLE CHIN, 8-9, Ruiz 1
Mr. Scott's JONDOL, 7-4, Samson 2
Mr. Lauder's WHIM, 8-8, Andrews 3

Also Ran:—Rocco 7-13, Mil 7-12, Rebuilt 7-2, and Wise Hawk 7-0.

Betting:—6 to 4 Double Chin, threes Whim, sixes Jondol, and Rocco longer prices the rest.

Totes Paid:—Rs. 29 for win and 13, 16 and 14 for places.

The Race:—They all kept together up to the mile where Wise Hawk went to the front and kept on leading right up to the distance where Rebuilt passed him and Jondol came with a rattle and after a great race Double Chin won by 1½ lengths, ¾ lengths between 2nd and 3rd.

Time:—2 mins. 38½ secs.

HOCKEY.

95TH INFANTRY (3) BEAT BOMBAY GYMKHANA (1).

The third meeting of the Bombay Gymkhana and 95th Infantry took place on the latter's ground at Santa Cruz, the home side winning by three goals to one. Besides not being strongly represented, the Gymkhana were two short for some time and had to play a substitute all through. It was in the first ten minutes that the Infantry scored all their three goals, the margin being reduced in the second half.

As to the play, it was of a very scrambling nature, but evenly contested as soon as the visitors had their full complement of players. The ground was in a bad condition and much too hard and rough for accurate stick work. A two mile walk to the ground from the station was, besides, enough to take the edge off the keenness of those who had to make it. Final scores:—
95th Infantry:—3 goals.
Bombay Gymkhana:—1 goal.

LUSITANIANS V. TELEGRAPHS.

A fast game was seen on the Marine Lines ground yesterday between the Lusitanians and the Telegraphs. Some clever play was seen on each side, and the pace was kept up to the end. As expected, the Lusitanians won by a fair margin of three goals to one, showing much of their old form.

GARRISON TOURNAIMENT DRAW.

A very satisfactory entry of eleven teams has been received for the Garrison Inter-Company Hockey Tournament. The draw has taken place, and according to dates so far arranged the final will be played early next month.

The Marine Lines ground has been selected as the venue, and all games will start at 5 p.m. whether the teams are complete or not. Games will be of 30 minutes each way with five minutes interval at half time. If then no decision has been arrived at, an extra ten minutes each way will be played, and if this does not decide it the game will be re-played.

ALL-INDIA HOCKEY.

FOUR MORE GAMES PLAYED.

(Associated Press.)

ALLAHABAD, Jan. 20.

Four more games in the preliminary round of the All-India Hockey Tournament have been played. The 14th Battery R. F. A. were defeated by the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway Volunteers by five goals to love; the Royal Scots beat the Mussorie Volunteers by four goals to two after a tough fight; the Allahabad Volunteers, the local favourites, were beaten by the 3rd King's Royal Rifles by three goals to one and the 9th Brigade R. F. A. won an easy victory over the Mirzapur Volunteers by 14 goals to 2.

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL.

IRELAND BEATS WALES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 19.

In the annual match under Association Football rules, Ireland defeated Wales at Wrexham to-day by two goals to one.

The game was a strenuous one. Gillespie scored for Ireland in the first half. In the second half Ireland played a man short, but the Welsh forwards shot wildly. Gillespie scored for Ireland and Evan Jones for Wales, the latter from a penalty.

AMERICA POLO CUP.

ENGLISH TEAM TO PRACTISE TILL JUNE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 20.

Lord Ashby St. Ledgers will leave for Madrid on Saturday.

There he will be joined by other members of the "Quidnuncs", his polo team with whose aid he hopes to regain the America polo cup. The team will practise in Madrid until the end of April when they will return to England and continue their practice games until the end of May.

They will then leave for America.

NEW POLO PAVILION AT BANGALORE

(Associated Press.)

BANGALORE, Jan. 20.

Lady Hugh Daly last evening, laid the foundation stone of the pavilion for the new polo ground just completed at Dumbore near the Agram plain. General Wapshare first said a few words complimenting Mr. Evans of the 7th Hussars on his design of the structure.

A station game of polo followed and Col. and Lady Flora Purce and officers of the 7th were "At Home" to a large company.

BOXING AT NICE.

CARPENTIER KNOCKS OUT O'KEEFE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

NICE, Jan. 20.

In the match against O'Keefe, Carpentier knocked out his opponent with a right hook to the jaw in the second round.

THE CALCUTTA CLUB.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 20.

Lord Carmichael laid the foundation stone of the new Calcutta Club building last evening.

CRICKET AT DELHI.

DELHI CLUB V. ALIGARH COLLEGE.

(From Our Correspondent.)

DELHI, Jan. 20.

Quite a large crowd gathered on the durbar polo ground this morning to witness the opening of a three days' cricket fixture between the Delhi Club and the M. A. O. College, Aligarh. Colonel Thesiger, who captained the Delhi eleven, has added to his great reputation of a keen sportsman by providing an opportunity for people of the new capital to witness first-class cricket.

The College team, which has been making their annual tour, arrived at Delhi yesterday after a very successful campaign in Rajputana and Central India, where it played eight matches, winning six and drawing two.

Prince Hameedullah, captain of the College team, is a young enthusiast of Aligarh, who has given great impetus to the renowned Collegians.

The Delhi eleven were at a disadvantage in playing with two of their best players, Mr. J. B. Wood, C.S., and Captain Toynbee of the Rifle Brigade.

Play commenced at 12-30 when Col. Thesiger winning the toss elected to bat. Moore Gwyn and D. S. Hadow opened the innings, and Wazeer and Salamuddin undertook the bowling.

The start was slow and marked by caution, as a matter of fact at no time was the scoring brisk, the Delhi eleven only putting on 120 runs by 3-45. The opening batsmen took nearly an hour to put in 37 when Hadow gave a successful chance to Zain to catch him and retired with a modest 3. Captain Benson, who followed, was bowled a few minutes later having scored 2. Captain Todd who was next in, started an account with a neat cut, but when his figures reached 14, Masleuddin caught him in the slips. Campbell next played a steady game putting in a good 27, and probably would have added more, but was run-out. Shakespear was the next big scorer and made 15 runs before he was caught by Masud. The remaining batsmen were not able to make up the total.

At 3-50 the College boys opened their innings with Masleuddin and Ashfaq Ali going in first, Captain Todd and Moore Gwyn opening the bowling. The score was very slow, the first two accounting for 9. Captain Todd brought down the third wicket for nil. He also took Zain the fourth wicket at 12. Salamuddin who went in after Zain raised the hopes of his team, and began to play a steady and cautious game. Hadow took the next wicket, Khan Hameedullah he had scored eleven. Prince Hameedullah the captain, who went in seventh played a steady bat, but was caught and bowled by Todd when he put up only 5. Wazeer who followed his captain had hardly surveyed his ground when he was dismissed for zero. Mahmood began to play consistently when time was up and he retired not out with 7 in his favour.

The feature of the innings was Captain Todd's bowling. The scores were as follows:—

DELHI CLUB.

Moore Gwyn, b Wazeer	34
Hadow, c Zain, b Salamuddin	3
Benson, b Salamuddin	3
Todd, c Masleuddin, b Wazeer	14
Campbell, run out	27
Shakespear, c Masad, b Wazeer	15
Onslow, c Masleuddin, b Wazeer	4
Kennedy, b Salam	1
Rev. Young, b-b-w	1
Beatty, b Wazeer	4
Col. Thesiger, not out	1
Extra	13
Total	120

COLLEGE.

Masleuddin	6
Ashfaqali	6
Salam, c and b Todd	0
Zain, b-b-w, b Todd	12
Salamuddin, not out	34
Khan Hameedullah, c Hadow, b Todd	11
Prince Hameedullah, c and b Todd	4
Wazeer, c Gwyn, b Shakespear	0
Mahmood, not out	7
Extra	1
Total	79

To bat Masud and Jalil.

CRICKET IN SOUTH AFRICA.

M. C. C.'S GREAT VICTORY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

KIMBERLEY, Jan. 20.

In the match between the M. C. C. and Griqualand West, the former won by an innings and 101 runs.

AMERICAN YACHT IN BOMBAY.

LATE LADY CURZON'S BROTHER ON BOARD.

(Associated Press.)

BANGALORE, Jan. 20.

The American steam yacht Niagara, under the command of Captain August Gorielsen arrived in Bombay on Monday at about 10-30 p.m., from Newport News, U. S. A., having left that port on the 4th October, last year, and cruising via Southampton, Naples, Port Said and Aden.

On board are Mr. Joseph Leiter, accompanied by Mrs. Leiter and children, and Mr. Geary. Mrs. Geary and one child and Miss F. Williams.

The yacht was chartered from the owner, Mr. Howard Gould, millionaire of America, by Mr. Joseph Leiter a wealthy gentleman of Washington, and brother of the late Lady Curzon, the wife of the ex-Viceroy of India. The vessel is cruising round the Western ports.

MR. SHORROCK'S YACHTING TRIP.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 20.

Passing vessels report that the yacht Lady Nancy is sailing slowly owing to light wind but expects to reach Colombo on Thursday.

POONA MANOEUVRES.

CARE OF WOUNDED IN WAR.

AN OBJECT LESSON IN MEDICAL ORGANISATION.

(By our Special Correspondent.)

POONA, Jan. 20.

No fewer than eleven distinguished Generals are concentrated at Poona to attend the Medical Manoeuvres which commence to-day and the Inter-Brigade manoeuvres (Poona and Ahmednagar) which start on the 25th instant. The Generals include General Sir John Eccles Nixon, General Sir Charles Lake, General Sir Arthur Barrett, General Money, General Fry (Belgaum), General Gorrington (Bombay), General Shore, General Aitken (Poona), General Dobbie and General U. C. Smith, R.A.

The concentration of troops from outstations in a standing camp at Kirkee, and the 33rd Cavalry from Sirur, the D. Ammunition column and all Government transport have marched in, followed by the other troops.

The Commander of the Eastland and Westland forces will take over their respective troops to-morrow. Eastland being located just east of Dapuri and Westland just east of Chinchwad.

The Manoeuvres are intended to provide an object lesson in the medical organization of a division and to familiarize officers and men with the actual work of the regimental medical service, the field medical units, the clearing hospital and ambulance train, and generally to exemplify the system of collecting evacuating the wounded in as realistic a manner as possible during a serious conflict with the enemy. This is what the "Eastland" force is expected to do.

The men will have it explained to them that the attaching of a casualty label means that they have received a bullet or other wound and must consequently be taken charge of by the medical services, who will direct their future movements as in actual war.

IDEA OF THE MANOEUVRES.

The Western C's firm the boundary of the two countries, "Eastland" (Khaki) and "Westland" (red) whose capitals are Ahmednagar and Bombay respectively. The relations between these two states had been strained since the 1st January 1914 and a considerable concentration of "Westland" troops in the neighbourhood of Shahapur (ostensibly for the purpose of manoeuvres) had caused "Eastland" to mobilize hurriedly and concentrate the bulk of her available forces in the neighbourhood of Sangamner as a precautionary measure. On the 13th January "Westland" declared war and proceeded to invade "Eastland" via Igatpuri with two of her four divisions. Up to January 17th, no hostile move had been made by "Westland" towards Poona but "Eastland" had reinforced her garrison at that place, which at the date specified had been raised to two squadrons of cavalry, one brigade field artillery, one infantry brigade and two companies of sappers and miners.

ADVANCE OF HOSTILE FORCE.

The cavalry patrols and frontier guards were watching the Bhor Ghaut and on January 17th they reported the advance of a hostile force of approximately two brigades, with cavalry and guns. These crossed the frontier at Khandala on the 18th and reached "Eastland" cavalry back to the line Mochi-Chinchwad-Chanda. The "Eastland" cavalry during their retirement destroyed the railway line in several places between Khandala and Chinchwad.

HEADQUARTERS AND NEUTRAL SERVICES.

Lieut. General Sir John Eccles Nixon, Commanding the Southern Army and the Headquarters Staff consisting of Major Beach Military Secretary, Major Gregory and Captain Nixon, A.D.C., shifted camp from Aundh near Ganeshkhind to the 12th mile stone on the Chinchwad road to-day.

The neutral depot near Chinchwad is under the command of Major Dallas, S. and T. Corps; near Sheravadi under Major Orr, S. and T. Corps; near Talegaon station under a warrant officer, S. and T. Corps and the neutral signal service is under Major Grant, 127th Baluchis, L. I.

UMPIRES.

There is one chief umpire with an assistant each force headquarters and one senior umpire at each headquarters. Of "Eastland" and one umpire with each regiment of cavalry or battery of artillery and with every two battalions of infantry. There are also fourteen medical umpires, for whom a standing camp is formed at Nigri near that of the directing staff which has been well arranged by Lieut. Fyffe, R.A.M.C.

The whole of the area between Chinchwad and Sheravadi and even as far as Talegaon resembles a battlefield, where the "Eastland" and "Westland" forces are at war, the advanced base being at the Kirkee railway station where Capt. Messenger, S. and T. Corps, is the administrative commandant, a Captain of the G. I. P. Railway Volunteers, the Railway Control Officer, and Lieut. Colonel Thompson, I.M.S., the Director of Medical Services. The clearing hospital on the line of communication is in charge of Major Robinson, R.A.M.C., and the ambulance train in charge of Major Nicholls R.A.M.C.

THE TROOPS AT BATTLE.

The "Eastland" troops have been split up into the 16th, 17th and 18th Infantry Brigades and are supported by the Divisional troops. The 16th Brigade under the Command of General Aitken consists of the Dorsets, (Colonel Rosher), 1st Battalion 105th Maharattas (Col. McGeorge), 1st Battalion 127th Baluchis (Col. Tanner), Sec. 34 Divisional Co. (Lieut. Day). The 17th Brigade under General Dobbie comprise the 1st Battalion Oxford and Bucks (Col. Lethbridge D.S.O.), 119th Infantry (Col. Chitty), 109th M. L. I. (Col. Brown), 130th Chittys (Col. Minnie), and Sec. 34 Divisional Signal Co. (Lieut. Duke Tak). The divisional troops attached to Eastland are

the 29th Lancers (Col. Pollard), 10th Brigade R. F. A., (Col. Cleave; 76th Battery (Major Nevison), 51st Battery, (Major Barton); 82nd Battery (Major Maule), No. 19 Co. 3rd Sappers and Miners (Capt. Loring R.E.), No. 22 Coy., 3rd Sappers and Miners (Capt. Twiss R.E.), No. 34 Divisional Signal Coy. (Lieut. Booth) No. 1 Divisional Section 12th Pioneers (Lieut. Hill) and 2 field ambulances.

The 18th Infantry Brigade is under the command of General Fry and include 1st Dorsets (Major M'Creer) 2nd Battalion 105th Maharattas (Major Nuttall), 2nd Battalion 127th Baluchis (Major Hulseberg) Sec. 34 Divisional Signalling Co. (Lieut. Morrill), Major General Gorrington is Commander of the "Westland" force consisting of 2 squadrons: 29th Lancers (Major Lillingston), 33rd Light Cavalry (Col. Broune), 96th Battery R. F. A. (Major Smyth), Headquarters Divisional Engineers (Major Watson V.C.), No. 20 Coy. 3rd Sappers and Miners (Capt. Paris R.E.), No. 21 Coy. 3rd S. and M. (Capt. Richardson R. E.), 2nd Battalion, Cameron Highlanders (Col. McEwen), and the Improved Field Ambulance (Major Scott R. A. M. C.).

Lieut. General Sir Arthur Barrett holds command of the entire "Eastland" force (division) and his headquarters staff comprise Lieut. Lawrence, A.D.C., Lieut. Aga Cassum Shah, A.D.C., Colonel Gamble, D.S.O., Major Sanders, R. E., D.S.O., 2 Capt. Cochran, D.S.O., 3 Major Davie, D.A.A.D., Col. Shakespear, A.D.C., Capt. Cardew, A.D.A.S., Major Mortimer, Assistant Provost Marshal, Col. Hehir, I.M.S., A.D.M.S., Major Whelan, R.A.M.C., D.A.M.S., Col. Paldi C.I.E., A.D.S., and T. Major Annesley, Supply Officer, S. T., and Major Anthony, A.V.C.

The inhabitants of the country are when unarmoured to be treated with kindness. No looting of any kind will be permitted nor commandeering, except in the case of supply or other specially detached officers.

MUNICIPAL BY-ELECTION.

OBJECTION TO MR. KARTE'S WITHDRAWAL.

Owing to the resignation of Mr. Jaffer Joosab a casual vacancy having occurred in the Ward of January 15th was duly notified as the day fixed for the Election and two nominations were received by the Commissioner before 5 o'clock on that date, the names being Mr. Kasadali Jerrahji Purbhai and Mr. Mahamad Ismail Karte.

In accordance with Section 27 (1) of the City of Bombay Municipal Act. Thursday, January 22nd, has been notified as the day for taking a poll. On January 17th, one of the candidates Mr. Mahamad Ismail Karte informed the Commissioner that he wished not to contest the Election.

In accordance with the proviso to Section 26 (2) of the Act, such intimation must be given to the Commissioner three days before the date fixed for the Election which in this case was January 15th.

It has therefore been impossible to accept Mr. Karte's intimation of his intention not to contest the Election and arrangements for a poll to be taken on January 22nd are in progress. Both the candidates have been informed of the reasons which have led the Commissioner to refuse to allow Mr. Karte to withdraw, and Mr. Karte has replied.

"With reference to your letter No. 31303 of 1913-1914 dated 17th Instant I have the honour to inform you that I have already advised you from the contest of the E. Ward Election and I have already informed my voters to that effect."

CHURCH'S PERIL IN POLITICS.

DEMAND FOR CLEAN LIPS AND CLEAN HANDS.

"The Church demands that her children shall play the game with clean hands and clean lips."

So declared Canon Masterman in a striking address on "The Political Mission of the Church," at a special service of Intercession for the peaceable settlement of the Irish problem, at Bow Church, Chesham, on Dec. 30.

Politics he believed to be a noble thing, for there was no greater vocation possible to any man than to enter the public service.

When the conflict of political life was in danger of becoming embittered and the unity of the national life was in danger of being broken, that was the Church's opportunity, says the "Daily News." It was not the duty of the Church to reconcile conflicting opinions, but it could turn the hearts of fathers towards the children. The ideal of universal agreement would never be reached whilst men remained men.

ON ONE SIDE TOO LONG.

Churchmen, he said, should remember that they were Christians first and politicians afterwards. They had stood on one side too long, only appearing when their interests were threatened. In great political crises they had not kept the Christian ideal supreme. It hardly ever happened in any political controversy that the moral right was wholly on one side. The Church was generally unwise when she took an active part on one side or the other.

In the atmosphere of controversy and mutual defiance the present Irish problem always would be insoluble, but in the atmosphere of good will it would be no more difficult of solution than many another political problem which had been faced in Canada, South Africa, and elsewhere. It was the business of Churchmen to help in creating this atmosphere of good will. If they could not refrain from bluster and wild words and senseless demeanour, then the Church must find herself bankrupt.

FOOLISHNESS IN PARISH MAGAZINES.

Canon Masterman added that he regretted the outbreaks of political raucous in parish magazines, which exposed the Church to the scorn of those who hated it. If

GENTLEMEN'S TAILORING.

THE
REASON
WHY

OUR BUSINESS
EXPANDS
AND OUR
CUSTOMERS
INCREASE
IS OBVIOUS.

OUR STYLES are distinct from those produced by other houses—they possess individuality without being bizarre.

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Frock Suits „ Rs. 75.
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Authorised Capital	Rs. 50,00,000
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Called up Capital	„ 15,00,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	„ 15,00,000
Reserve Fund	„ 1,00,000

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CURRENT ACCOUNTS: 3 per cent. per annum allowed on daily balances over Rs. 500 from January to June and 2½ per cent. per annum from July to December.

DEPOSITS: 12 months' deposits are received at 4½ per cent. per annum. Rates for shorter periods can be ascertained on application.

The following figures of the working capital show the Bank's Progress for the first year:—

1st January 1912	Rs. 8,48,000
30th April	„ 24,70,000
31st July	„ 52,35,000
31st December	„ 1,04,00,000

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E. K. Punch:—Does not contain either alcohol or narcotics and may be drunk by children or adults on all occasions with a certain knowledge that it is wholesome and good.

E. K. Punch:—Is a stimulating and delectable cordial, and may be mixed simply with Water, Aerated Waters, or if it is desired with Whisky, Wine or Beer.

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40	36-11	
45	43-14	

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Is decidedly AHEAD OF ALL CARS
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Telegrams: “Chalo, Bombay.”

Domestic Occurrences.

BIRTHS.

CREAGH.—On the 6th January, at Love-
Lane, Bynulla, to Mr. and Mrs. A. I. Creagh,
a son.

KNIGHT.—January 3rd, at the Stirling Nursing
Home, the wife of Mr. P. L. Knight, of
a son.

REEDY.—January 3rd, at Lahore, to Mr. and
Mrs. Walter Reedy, of the Woodlands Tea
Estate, Bajmuth, Kangra Valley, and
Dharmasala, Punjab, a son.

MARRIAGE.

D'SOUZA—ZEPHIR.—January 19, at St.
Anne's Church, Mazagon, by the Rev. Fr.
C. Huttmacher, S.J., Mr. John P. D'Souza
of Messrs. Macbeth Bros. and Co., to Miss
Stella Zephir.

DEATH.

REDMOND.—On the 10th January 1914, at
Bangalore, of pneumonia, Mr. M. J. Red-
mond (Castellar Co. Mayo), formerly of
Kotah Hall, Kotagiri, and late District En-
gineer, Guntur, in his 70th year. English
and Irish papers please copy.

TABLE OF LEADING CONTENTS.

LEADING ARTICLES.

The Indian Vernaculars 6

The Reported Cabinet Crisis 6

The Famine of 1911-12 6

Day by Day 8

FOREIGN CABLES.

Mr. Chamberlain on Irish Problem. 7

British Naval Policy 7

Convict's Fatal Bid for Freedom 7

A Costly Strike 7

Other Cables 7

INDIAN TELEGRAMS.

Calcutta Tragedy 7

Poona Manoeuvres 5

The Fodder Famine 8

Telegraphs and Forests 8

Sanitary Conference 8

French Cruiser at Karachi 9

Other Telegrams 7 & 8

SPECIAL ARTICLES.

Woman's Domain 11

LEGAL NEWS.

Credit Bank Cases 8

Pleader Suspended for 2 Years 9

Alleged Breach of Promise 9

High Court Cases 9

Police Court Cases 9

BOMBAY AND PROVINCIAL.

H. E. Lady Willingdon 5

American Yacht in Bombay 5

GENERAL NEWS.

All-India News in Brief 10

Today's Menu 11

COMMERCIAL.

Shipping & Weather 3

SPORTING NEWS.

Is Golf Too Difficult? 4

Cricket: Second Test Match in S. 4

Africa 4

Cricket at Delhi 5

Calcutta Races 5

Hockey 5

Other Sporting News 5

CORRESPONDENCE.

Standing Compartments in Tram Cars 8

Mr. Duncan's Hypnotic Exhibition... 8

The Bhatia Meeting 10

ILLUSTRATIONS.

The Late Sir William Lee Warner... 9

Miss Martha Hedman 11

An Early-Spring Model 11

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.

Wednesday, Jan. 21.

THE INDIAN VERNACULARS.

The subject of the systematic study of the Indian vernaculars has of late been attracting a good deal of public attention. No one will maintain, of course, that the time has come to make the vernaculars, or any of them, the basis of higher education in India, and even the Bengali language, which within recent years has been immensely developed, cannot claim to be quite fitted yet to become a medium of advanced instruction in anything like the same sense as English. But, while admitting that most of the vernaculars are still deficient in the vocabulary of science or art and literature, there are several directions in which the Indian Universities might find it possible to supplement the work of individual scholars and private associations as regards a thorough study of the history, etymology and philology of the vernaculars of India. This is fully dealt with in an interesting contribution in the January “Asiatic Review” from the pen of Mr. J. D. Anderson, who retired from the Bengal Civil Service about thirteen years ago. Mr. Anderson speaks with special knowledge of Bengali, into which several societies, notably the Bangiya

Sahitya Parishad of Calcutta, have for some years been making most important investigations. The Parishad, besides carrying on a systematic study of the linguistic history, etymology and the historical grammar of Bengali, have prepared vocabularies providing vernacular translations (mostly taken from the Sanskrit) for the scientific phraseology of Europe, which is taken from Greek. Of course, a good deal still remains to be done, though it is now claimed by some Bengali scholars that the language has become sufficiently copious and pliant and expressive to take the place of English as a medium of culture and instruction. This, however, is debatable, but there is every reason to believe that, as a language fitted for the highest literary expression, the Bengali of the future will probably take rank with French and Italian. In Western India also there has been organised encouragement and study of the vernaculars, and for the last forty years the Gujarat Vernacular Society has been doing most valuable work in spite of the admitted apathy of the majority of the educated class. Apart from the labours of indigenous societies of the type described, and also those of European pioneers and scholars, however, the Indian Universities have not hitherto given any distinct impetus to the study of Indian languages or literature, and Mr. Anderson suggests that those who wish it should be permitted to submit themselves for examination in honours in at least such vernaculars as Hindi, Bengali and Marathi. What he suggests is something like Sections A and B of the Modern Language Tripos at Cambridge, which deal respectively with English language and literature between 1,500 and the present time, and English language and literature before that date. At Cambridge a man may get an honours degree by showing adequate proficiency in both these subjects of study, or in one of them combined with a modern or old language. Has not the time come, asks Mr. Anderson, when not only Indians but foreigners in Indian Universities might be allowed to study the vernaculars in some such fashion? Among the foreigners referred to above, the writer would specially include members of the Indian Civil Service, who might thus be encouraged to study the literatures of the country and to associate with those Indian scholars who are helping to build up the materials for a science of Indian philology. The proposal, of course, is beset with some difficulty, but the degrees, it may be suggested, need not be conferred only as a result of examinations, but for these based on research. Mr. Anderson's paper seems to us of considerable value, not only as pointing out the directions in which Universities could take an effective part in encouraging and directing vernacular studies, but as emphasising the fact that at the present time some at least of the Indian languages are capable of immense development. To Europeans, too, a powerful organisation spread over a wide area for the study of Indian languages would be of far-reaching advantage.

THE REPORTED CABINET CRISIS.

When the “Daily Telegraph,” a journal which is usually excessively cautious in committing itself to such momentous declarations, declares that it has “the highest authority” for stating that “the Cabinet is undergoing a grave crisis in regard to its naval policy,” we suppose that, in the absence of an equally emphatic and authoritative contradiction, the statement is true. We are inclined to believe, however, that the matter is one which may be adjusted, even if it be true that the personal relations between the Chancellor and the First Lord are extremely strained. We have already expressed the opinion that, if the Cabinet take upon themselves to throw overboard the First Lord and the whole Board of Admiralty in a matter of this sort, they will be making a very grave blunder, which must inevitably lead to disaster. It may be that a majority of the Cabinet agree with Mr. Lloyd George in opposing Mr. Churchill's Estimates, and it may be, in fact it is extremely probable, that the majority of the party in the House of Commons would agree with, or at any rate follow the lead of, the majority in the Cabinet. But it is certain that Mr. Churchill will carry with him in a matter of grave national interest such a sufficient number of the party to make a defeat of the Government on the Naval Estimates extremely probable; and if the “Telegraph's” statement that the Board of Admiralty will resign if the First Lord's Estimates are defeated is true, it is questionable whether the Government that incurs such a tremendous act of opposition to its naval policy on the part of its experts, will succeed in filling their places. Ordinarily, of course, the part and place of the expert in a Government Department is merely to advise, and leave Ministers to follow their advice as they like or not. But the Naval Lords of the Admiralty are in a somewhat different position. They are almost a part of the Government. They carry a heavy responsibility for the safety of the Empire, a responsibility that cannot be compared to any

that rests upon the shoulders of the experts in a civil department. And it is their duty, if the minimum of what they consider to be essential for the safety of the Empire is not granted by the Government and asked for from Parliament, to dissociate themselves from a policy for which they cannot conscientiously accept responsibility. The Cabinet that took upon itself, therefore, to throw over its whole Board of Admiralty would place itself in a position which would be unlikely to command the confidence of Parliament. Mr. Lloyd George has himself told us that it is impossible for any one Power to “cry a halt,” and has spoken in the gravest language of the dangerous crisis through which Europe passed during the first half of 1913. If these rumours as to his opposition to Mr. Churchill's estimates are correct, he will have to demonstrate, if he is to justify himself, that he is not asking the British Parliament to “cry a halt” and that the expenditure of which he disapproves can be justly described as extravagant. We are not inclined to believe, however, that Mr. Churchill can have put forward any proposals that could be so characterised.

THE FAMINE OF 1911-12.

The Bombay Government's Report on the Famine of 1911-12, though issued late, gives in a succinct form the history and circumstances of that anxious period. It will be remembered that the area affected included two distinct tracts, the northern part of Gujarat and the plains of the Deccan and Karnatak. The most marked feature of the famine was a dearth of fodder, which especially hit that class of cultivators who maintain cattle. The weaker section of the labouring classes also, of course, felt the strain, particularly in the Panch Mahals district, where special provision had to be made for a large floating population of Bhils, Naikdas and Kolis. The Report deals with the measures taken to relieve distress, and it is satisfactory to note that, although famine officials are necessarily obliged to act according to the provisions of the Famine Relief Code, a good deal of elasticity was permitted, and several important deviations from the practice laid down were considered desirable and promptly carried out. These deviations included the reduction of the task by 25 per cent. on public works and on village works to the ordinary famine task, the abandonment of the admission order system on village works, and the grant of gratuitous relief to dependants of workers employed on village works. Private charity, too, was of considerable value in supplementing the work of the Government. The Central Famine Relief Fund in Bombay collected nearly three and a half lakhs, of which one and a half lakhs came from the Indian People's Famine Trust Fund, Calcutta. The amount was carefully distributed among the affected areas, and used, among other directions, mainly towards the preservation of cattle by means of cattle camps and kitchens and the provision of fodder free or at the cheapest rates. The Report makes special mention of a most successful innovation known as the “Dharmada” dole, which was adopted all over the afflicted districts. This consisted in the distribution of relief to children and helpless adults at the cost of village communities backed up by the central charitable funds, the collection of which by committees formed at the head-quarters of each taluka was begun in September, when the sub-divisional officers went out into their charges. About four thousand persons were relieved in this way, by grain or cooked food and by clothing, and part of the funds subscribed was also utilised in helping destitute parda women, and in buying fodder for the cattle of the very poorest and in providing materials for destitute weavers. Further, by means of loans, remissions of land revenue, and by the provision of work whenever there was occasion, every effort was made to grapple with a very serious situation, and altogether the measures of relief adopted were timely, adequate and successful.

DAY BY DAY.

Tramway Company's Guide.

The Bombay Electric Supply and Tramway Company, Limited, have just issued an interesting guide containing much useful information concerning their extensive service. This booklet is now being sold to passengers travelling on the cars, and, on account of its time table alone, is worth the modest anna which is charged for it. So intricate are the tables referring to the transference to various sections at a glance and the time table itself, which gives the times of all cars running on the various ramifications of the system, that one would not be surprised to hear that the compiler, on finishing his task, as is reported of the man who invented the machine for the calculation of money, had gone mad. But more interesting and no less useful are the hints to passengers, which in addition to the bye-laws, complete the publication. In these hints high morals are inculcated. They start with some rather obvious instructions as to how to obtain tickets from the conductors, and go on to state that all the Company's employees have strict instructions to treat passengers politely and obligingly, but that the latter are expected to remember the onerous duties of the inspectors and con-

ductors and not to “tease” them or impede them in the execution thereof which is “wrong and unjust.” The Company is always ready to receive any bona fide complaints, but is on the alert to protect its servants from persecution or ill-usage.

Precept and Practice.

These somewhat naive statements are followed up by a peroration to the effect that the Tramway exists for “all races and all classes, and the Company recognise no difference of colour or of creed in the treatment of their passengers. The cars are for both the rich and the poor.” This noble-hearted sentiment is somewhat marred by a statement further on to the effect that halalkhores, who are classed with intoxicated persons, persons in filthy clothing and other objectionable persons are amongst those prohibited from travelling on the cars. This, we think, is cruel, as the poor sweepers are often more cleanly in person than some of the higher caste, but we cannot blame the Company for insuperable caste prejudices. The Tramway Company have instituted a rule whereby all passengers must enter the car from the rear and alight from the front platform by which it is hoped to lessen the danger of accidents, and do away with struggles between ascending and descending passengers. A map of the full Tramway system in the Island of Bombay comes at the beginning of an interesting book of reference.

Bombay's Milk Supply.

In Dr. Turner's preface to Dr. Joshi's paper on the milk supply of Bombay read before the All-India Secretary Conference at Lucknow the following passage, among others, gives one furiously to think.

The milk supplied by the majority of these (Bombay) dairies is by no means of superior quality. Many of the dairies sell milk in special bottles or in closed milk cans which are locked and sealed. In spite of all these precautions it is found that only a few dairies can be depended upon to supply genuine and clean milk.

There are altogether thirty-six dairies, we are told, in the city. Nearly all these charge four annas a seer, which is about the highest price one has to pay anywhere in India. If the milk, which is sold as pure, is not reliable, it is high time means were found for an organised supply of pure milk in the city. Why cannot some enterprising capitalists start a much-needed concern of this kind? We are sure that, in addition to the claim of being real public benefactors, they would be highly successful in a commercial sense.

Madame Nordica.

Mr. McGrath, the Manager of the Excelsior Cinematograph, has just been informed that Madame Lilian Nordica, the famous singer who was to appear at the Excelsior next month, has had to abandon her Indian tour owing to serious illness arising from the shock sustained in the wreck of the Tasman which was reported in these columns a fortnight ago. This will be a great disappointment to the music-loving public of Bombay. The management of the Excelsior, however, hope to make up for this disappointment by bringing out some leading London artistes, and thus to fill up a gap in their programme, which has occurred under circumstances over which they have no control.

A Hindu Lady's Bequests.

Mrs. Maneekhai Kothare, the widow of the well-known solicitor, has made a number of charitable bequests to perpetuate the memory of her husband. These include an endowment of Rs. 500 to be devoted to the encouragement of the education of the girls of her community. She desires that the interest accruing from this amount should be utilised in prizes of books to the female member of the Pathare Prabhu Social Samaj who passes an examination of the Bombay University with the highest distinction. In case a lady student is not found eligible, the prize is to be awarded to the member of the Samaj who heads the list of passes in the LL.B. or other professional or technical examination. Mrs. Kothare's other donations include Rs. 1,000 to the funds of the Bombay Masonic Association; a monthly subscription of Rs. 5 for one year in aid of the Awerth Leper Asylum and a donation of Rs. 100 in Government Paper to provide a treat for the inmates on the anniversary of the death of her husband each year; another contribution to the Pathare Prabhu Relief Fund and Rs. 2,000 in G. P. Notes to found prizes to be named after her husband in the Chandra Ramji Girls' High School.

Officialising the Calcutta University.

“The Bengalee” learns that, “in spite of the protests of the Indian press,” the Secretary of State has sanctioned the appointment of a paid Vice-Chancellor for the Calcutta University on a maximum salary of Rs. 3,500 a month. Our contemporary remarks that this means the complete officialisation of the Calcutta University, and expresses the hope that “a strong protest will be entered against a measure which the educated opinion of Bengal condemns with unequivocal emphasis,” and trusts “that an appeal will be forwarded to the Secretary of State for its reconsideration.” We trust the appeal and protest will be successful.

Politics and Principals.

The Lahore “Tribune” says that it has been discovered that the author of “Sri Ram, Revolutionist” is a member of the Punjab Education Service, holding the position of Principal of a first grade college in that province. The book shows a decidedly anti-Hindu bias, notably against the Arya Samaj, and gave great offence to the Hindu community when it was published a few months ago. “The Tribune” observes that, if the principles recently laid down by the Government of India in connection with the University lectureships in Calcutta are to be applied to all regardless of nationality, then the question arises whether the author of “Sri Ram, Revolutionist” had better be relieved of his duties.

CALCUTTA TRAGEDY.

CROWDS VISIT SPOT.

HORROR AT THE CRIME.

A THIRD ARREST

INCrimINATING STATEMENT BY ACCUSED.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 20.

The spot at which Inspector Nripendra Nath Ghose of the Criminal Investigation Department, Calcutta, was murdered last night is on the west side of Chitpur Road, midway between the tram line and the pavement. It is a busy and populous spot of the northern quarter of Calcutta, and invariably well-lighted. A pool of blood was lying there as long as two hours after the murder had taken place. Two constables were on duty there keeping back the crowd of spectators gathered round the spot.

ACCUSED DESCRIBED.

The man first caught was slightly above the medium height and thin, with loosely made features, and a small moustache. His name transpires to be Nirmal Kanta Roy, a second year student of the Central College at Calcutta. He is a native of Dacca. When arrested, the accused was dressed in a coat dhoti, and appeared to be 18 to 20 years of age.

The second man who was caught at some distance was some five or six years older, thicker set and more robust. His clothing was of a better quality than that of the other accused.

Both the arrested men were first taken to the Kumertoli Thana where they were cursorily examined and after an hour or so were removed handcuffed, the first in a motor-car and the second in a hand gharry, to the chief police station at Lal Bazaar.

The inspection of the body of the unfortunate Inspector showed that death must have been practically instantaneous. His face looked composed, undisturbed, and with a slight smile. The fatal injury appears to have been at the base of the skull where there was a considerable shattering of bone. There was a small punctured bullet found over the left breast and another equally small under the left arm-pit.

The body was removed to the mortuary where an inquest will be held to-day.

Inspector Ghose had recently been engaged in tracing the connection between the Rajabazaar bomb accused and the murderer of Inspector Haripadu. He was 22 years in the Police Service, of which fifteen were spent in Calcutta. He was highly respected by his fellow-police officers for his ability and upright character.

ASSASSINS CURSED BY INDIAN LADIES.

The police last night, searched the Students' mess in which Nirmal Kanta Roy, the murderer of the C. I. D. Inspector Nripendra Nath Ghosh, resided. The murderer is stated to be a grandson of Rajani Kanto Gupta, author of the proscribed "History of the Sepoy Mutiny."

The Bengalee boy who was shot when the murderer fired upon his pursuers died last night, the bullet having penetrated the brain.

The Chitপুর Road outrage was the talk of Calcutta when the facts became generally known to-day. On every hand horror at the crime was expressed and the assassins generally were denounced in no measured terms.

Naturally the scene of the tragedy was the centre of attraction to the morbid-minded. Crowds of people, who in the ordinary course of events, would never have gone near the junction of Chitপুর Road and Grey Street, visited the tragedy spot, and a gruesome record of blood, which was still in evidence in the early hours of the morning. So thick did the throng of people become round this ghastly reminder of a brutal crime, that at times, the extra policemen on duty had some difficulty in preventing a congestion of the traffic.

An unusual sight was witnessed during the earlier hours of the morning. The scene of the crime is on the route to the Indian ladies' bathing place on the Hooghly, and as the ladies returned, they paused at the junction of the two roads and offered prayers for the wife and children of the deceased. At the same time they cursed the assassins. Meanwhile officers in mufti were making enquiries from the neighbouring shop-keepers.

Various, and in some points, conflicting accounts of the crime are put forward to-day. From enquiries made by the Associated Press representative it would seem that the man Anulya Kanta Roy has been under the supervision of the police for some time, and it is said the accused has made an incriminating statement.

STRIKING RUMOUR.

A striking rumour comes from another source, to the effect that the revolver was thrust into the boy's hands with instructions to fire it at the deceased. This rumour lacks confirmation. The search at the students' press house

55, Manicktollah Street and the house in Cornwallis Street has resulted in nothing which the police say can be made public, but it is understood that at the latter place there has been found a paper which may have some bearing on the recent events which have troubled the police authorities. One six-chambered revolver, from which three shots had been fired, was found on the assassin when he was searched. No trace has been found of the second revolver.

The following particulars of the principal accused in the Uripendra Nath Ghose murder case has been obtained by the "Empire":—

CAREER AND ANTECEDENTS.

Nirmal Kanta Roy alias Nani the accused, is the son of Babu Ramana Kanta Roy of Dossora within the jurisdiction of the Manickganj sub-division in the Dacca district. He comes of a highly respectable Vaidya family of eastern Bengal, and some of his relations are in good positions in Calcutta and elsewhere. He first came to Calcutta about 4 years ago as a student of the first year, I. A. class. He twice came out unsuccessful in that examination and was this year reading in the second year class of the Central College.

He was putting up in a students' mess at 55 Manicktollah Street. Last year he was a boarder in a mess at 37 Harrison Road. He is a tall and fair-complexioned young man of about 22 years of age. His friends cannot conceive him capable of the crime with which he is charged.

A THIRD ARREST.

Another arrest, making three, is reported in connection with last night's murder of Inspector Nripendra Nath Ghose. The new prisoner was arrested to-day by the Police in a house in Manicktollah Street where Nirmal Kanta, the man arrested near the spot with a revolver, was residing. The post mortem examination was held to-day on the bodies of the two victims.

BENGAL GOVERNMENT'S SOLICITUDE.

The Bengal Government has issued the following "Communique" regarding the assassination of Inspector Nripendra Nath Ghosh:—

"His Excellency in Council has learnt with deep regret the news of the assassination of Inspector Nripendra Nath Ghosh of the Calcutta Criminal Investigation Department. The deceased was an able, courageous and devoted servant of the Crown who risked and lost his life in doing his duty."

The Bengal Government desire to express their sympathy and condolence with his relatives and dependants, for whom liberal provision will be made.

His Excellency has also learnt with sorrow that an innocent youth, one Arata Tel, was killed by a gunshot from the assassin who fired while being pursued.

His Excellency also wishes to express his admiration of the pluck shown by certain townspeople and police officers in effecting the arrest of the assassin at considerable personal risk."

PREVIOUS OUTRAGES.

The last crime of a similar nature, was perpetrated on February 22nd, 1911, when Head Constable Chakravarty, who was doing duty with the Calcutta Police in connection with political crimes, was shot in Sikdar Bagan Street, at about eight o'clock in the evening. He was shot in the back at such close quarters that his shirt was actually set on fire, the bullet passing through his body.

A few days later, on March 3rd, there was a bomb outrage in Writers' Buildings, when Mr. F. C. Cowley, Executive Engineer of the Central Circle, P. W. D., had a very narrow escape. As he turned into the central portion of the building, a Bengali threw a bomb at Mr. Cowley. The missile struck him, but, fortunately, it did not explode. In this case it was assumed that the bomb was thrown at Mr. Cowley in mistake for a high police official.

Appended we give a list of the notable anarchist outrages in Bengal during recent years.

December, 1907.—Attempt to wreck the Lieut.-Governor's train at Narainagarh.

December, 1907.—Attempt on the life of Mr. B. C. Allen at Goalundo.

March 4th, 1908.—Attempt to shoot the Rev. J. H. Hickenbotham, of the Church Missionary Society, at Kushtea.

March, 1908.—Second attempt to wreck Sir Andrew Fraser's train at Chandernagore.

April 11th, 1908.—Bomb thrown at the Mayor of Chandernagore.

April 30th, 1908.—Murder of Mrs. and Miss Kennedy at Mozufferpore.

August, 1908.—Murder of Narendra Nath Gossain, the approver in the Alipore case, in Alipore jail.

October, 1908.—Attempt on the life of Sir Andrew Fraser, at Overtoun Hall.

October, 1908.—Murder of Inspector Nundo Lal Banerjee, in Serpentine Lane, Calcutta. Inspector Banerjee had shadowed and was about to arrest Prof. Chaki, in connection with the Mozufferpore crime at Mokameh Station, when the latter committed suicide.

February 10th, 1909.—Murder of Babu Ashutosh Biswas in the courtyard at Alipore.

January 24th, 1910.—Murder of Mr. Shamsul Alam at the High Court.

February, 1910.—Murder of a chappassi in connection with the Rajendrapur train dacoity.

The attempt on the Viceroy at Delhi, will, of course, be fresh in the public memory, while the last affair was the explosion of the bomb intended for Mr. Gordon, at Moulvi Bazar, which, however, only resulted in the death of the youth who was carrying the missile.

May 19.—Chapassi of Lahore Gymkhana Club, killed by explosion.

September 29.—Murder of C. I. D. Police Head Constable, Haripadu Deb, at College Square, Calcutta.

September 30.—Murder of Inspector Bunkim Chunder Chowdhury, with a bomb, at Mymensingh.

"FIGHT IT OUT."

MR. CHAMBERLAIN ON IRISH PROBLEM.

SIR E. CARSON'S VIEWS.

"NO LOYALTY EXCEPT TO THE KING."

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

BELFAST, Jan. 20.

Sir Edward Carson made two speeches here yesterday and was much applauded by his supporters.

He said:—We owe no loyalty except to the King. If need be, we shall prostrate ourselves before the throne as loyal citizens, and ask our King to save us, but I do not believe that appeal is fair.

There have been conversations but I tell Government that there is no use for conversations or negotiations, unless they give us the basis for the preservation of our right under the Imperial Parliament.

The last time I saw Mr. Joseph Chamberlain a few weeks ago, he said, "Do you know what I should do?" I said "No, sir." He said "Fight it out," and we will fight it out. God give us men at a time like this!

GENERAL PICQUART'S FATAL MISADVENTURE.

PROMINENT FIGURE IN DREYFUS DRAMA DEAD.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PARIS, Jan. 19.

The death is announced of General Picquart, ex-Minister for War, who was prominent in the Dreyfus affair.

He fell from his horse on to icy ground and blood-poisoning supervened.

LORD STRATHCONA SINKING

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 19.

Lord Strathcona who has been ill recently, is sinking.

Lord Strathcona, who is in his 93rd year, has maintained a wonderful activity. He has interested himself in various public causes and institutions and has contributed magnificently for their support. At an early age he joined the Hudson's Bay Co., and subsequently became the Governor of the Canadian Pacific and other Canadian railways. He held the post of High Commissioner for Canada. During the South African War he raised Strathcona's Horse for service against the Boers. He was also Chancellor of Aberdeen and McGill Universities.

MR. SIEVIER DISCHARGED.

WITHDRAWAL OF BLACKMAIL CHARGE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 19.

The trial of Robert Sievier opened to-day, but ended suddenly, the prosecution being withdrawn, the parties agreeing not to attack one another in future.

Thereupon a verdict of "Not guilty" was returned.

This refers to the charge of blackmail on a book-maker brought against Mr. Robert Sievier, the well known sporting journalist, committed for trial at the Old Bailey but released on a bail of £100.

ADVERTISING THE ARMY.

INTERESTING CINEMATOGRAPH FILM.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 19.

In pursuance of the campaign for popularising service in the Army, a cinematograph film, representing various stages and aspects of life in the Army has been produced under the auspices of the War Office.

Lord Roberts and a thousand men, representing the Aldershot division, witnessed the first production.

The above is in pursuance of the War Office scheme of advertising the advantages of the army which was started a few days ago. The daily newspapers on Jan. 15th began publishing whole-page advertisements with big headlines pointing out the opportunities recruits will have of sports and games and seeing the world by enlisting.

NEW POST FOR DR. VOGEL.

PROFESSOR OF SANSKRIT AT LEYDEN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

THE HAGUE, Jan. 20.

Dr. Vogel, of the Indian Archaeological Survey Department, has been appointed professor of Sanskrit and Indian archaeology at the University of Leyden.

Dr. J. P. Vogel, Ph. D., is Superintendent of the Archaeological Survey in the Panjab.

BRITISH NAVAL POLICY.

GRAVE CABINET CRISIS ALLEGED.

MAJORITY OPPOSED TO MR. CHURCHILL.

A PROBABLE RESIGNATION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 20.

The "Daily Telegraph" states on what it describes as the highest authority that the Cabinet is undergoing a grave crisis with regard to its naval policy, the majority agreeing with Mr. Lloyd George in opposing Mr. Churchill's Estimates.

The personal relations between the Chancellor and the First Lord are extremely strained, says the journal, and the resignation of one or other of the two in the next few days is regarded as possible.

Moreover if Mr. Churchill's proposals are defeated in the Cabinet, the whole Board of Admiralty will resign.

The Cabinet will discuss the subject on Thursday.

ALL NEWSPAPER GOSSIP.

Mr. Winston Churchill has issued a statement declaring that all the newspaper statements about Cabinet proceedings are based on surmise and gossip and should be uniformly distrusted.

The statement that the Admiralty has expressed its intention of resigning is untrue.

"SAFETY AT SEA" CONFERENCE.

COMMITTEES' REPORTS ADOPTED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 20.

The Conference dealing with the question of safety at sea has finally adopted the reports of the Committees and closes to-day.

The recommendations provide that lifeboats shall be supplied for all, subject to the British proviso, that where the fullest use is made of the space available for fitting davits, pontoon rafts may be provided for 25 per cent. of those on board.

CANADA'S NAVAL POLICY.

SENATE'S REJECTION OF BILL DENOUNCED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

OTTAWA, Jan. 20.

In the Dominion House of Commons, replying to Sir Wilfrid Laurier, Mr. Borden declared, that the Senate's rejection of the Naval Bill had brought discredit on Canada, and the hostile majority in Senate would not be given another opportunity to repeat the performance.

He affirmed that when Government was able to pass the Bill in the Senate it would be Government's duty to consult the Imperial Government concerning these grave and important considerations.

He pointed out that if the Powers agreed to any restriction of armaments, Canada would gladly review her position, otherwise she would proceed in due course with the construction of the three ships.

He reiterated that Canada's permanent naval policy would be submitted to a general election as he had pledged.

THE LOST SUBMARINE.

UNWARRANTED AGITATION AGAINST "A" CLASS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 19.

The naval authorities are assiduously searching for submarine A 7.

There is a strong agitation against the "A" class.

The naval authorities, however, affirm that the idea that the class is dangerous is unwarranted.

GALE AT PORT SAID.

MANY VESSELS HELD UP.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 20.

A Lloyd's message from Port Said reports very bad weather there. A southerly gale is raging, accompanied by thick sandstorm. All vessels are detained off the port and also at Suez.

OBITUARY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 20.

The death is announced of M. Pressence, President of the League of Rights of Man.

A COSTLY STRIKE.

SETTLEMENT IN S. A. NOT UNIVERSAL.

ALL TRADES LOSING HEAVILY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 20.

It is impossible to say yet how far the resumption of the train and tramway services, which appear to be fairly complete, has set other trades going which have been affected by the South African strikes, but return to work is evidently not at all universal.

The imprisonment of the labour leaders and the restrictions regarding meetings of the men doubtless hinder any general resolution one way or other.

A telegram from Johannesburg says it is estimated that the Rand is losing over a hundred thousand weekly as the result of the strike, apart from the cost of martial law, about £150,000 weekly. All trades are losing very heavily.

THE STOCK MARKET BOOM.

VICTORIAN LOAN AT A PREMIUM.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 20.

The Victorian 4 per cent. loan of a million sterling at 97 has been fully subscribed and is quoted at a half premium.

This is regarded as symptomatic of a revival of investment business.

CHARGE AGAINST TRUSTEE AND HIS SERVANTS.

WEALTHY MARWADI ALLEGES WRONGFUL CONFINEMENT.

(Associated Press.)

SECUNDERABAD, Jan. 20.

A trial, which has aroused considerable interest at Hyderabad, is proceeding at the District Judge's Court of the Residency Bazar, in which a wealthy Marwadi named Gopal Dass, proprietor of the firm of Gherdharil Fatechand, has brought a charge against five men who are servants of Rai Bahadur B. K. Joshi, retired magistrate and trustee of the complainant's estate, with wrongful confinement, and the Rai Bahadur himself with abetment.

It is alleged in the complaint that Rai Bahadur Joshi, employed the first five accused to keep complainant confined in his house and this they did by force on November 15th and 16th and he was only released on the intervention of the Police.

The case is proceeding.

ENGLISH MAIL STEAMER ON FIRE.

PASSENGERS AND MAILS SAFELY REMOVED.

(Associated Press.)

RANGOON, Jan. 20.

On arrival of the s.s. Angora, with the English mails this morning at nine o'clock, a fire, it is said due to spontaneous combustion of tobacco and other cargo, was discovered near the pilot Brig in No. 3 Hatch aft.

In spite of the efforts of the crew the flames spread rapidly and the Captain sent a wireless message to Rangoon, on receipt of which, preparations were made to remove the passengers and mails.

As the steamer passed the Brig at the mouth of the river she was met by a flotilla of launches by which the passengers were brought ashore. The Port Trust tug Firefly rendered assistance, and when the Angora came up the river this afternoon the fire was under control.

The extent of damage is not yet known. The passengers numbering five hundred odd behaved calmly while the crew carried out the work in an excellent manner.

STEAMER AGROUND ON BURMA COAST.

R. I. M. S. MAYO TO THE RESCUE.

(Associated Press.)

RANGOON, Jan. 19.

The R. I. M. S. Mayo, which arrived in port with the Lieutenant-Governor from tour in the Arakan Division last evening, reported that on Saturday evening when passing the Baragay light, she found the steamship Tullochmoor aground, she would be out of danger provided the weather remained fine. No loss of life was reported.

The Mayo leaves to-day again to give any required assistance.

U. P. LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

EXCISE AMENDMENT BILL PASSED.

(Associated Press.)

LUCKNOW, Jan. 20.

At a meeting to-day of the Legislative Council of the United Provinces on the Excise Amendment Bill, penalising cocaine smuggling was introduced and passed. The punishment for smuggling is enhanced to one year.

In reply to the Resolution regarding the removal of the Salvation Army settlement from Aligarh on the ground that it was not conducive to the morality of the Aligarh College boys, it was announced that the Army had already proposed to Government to remove the settlement to the Dehra Dun district and Government had accepted the proposal.

Council adjourned till March.

CONVICTS' FATAL BID FOR FREEDOM.

GIRL USED AS LIVING SHIELD.

EX-CONGRESSMAN AND GAOL GUARDS KILLED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 20.

A telegram from McAllister, Oklahoma, states that three convicts, who had obtained possession of revolvers, seized the gaoler's keys and rushed the prison gates firing on the guards.

They used a telephone girl as a living shield, and, after unlocking the gates, dropped the girl who was wounded, and jumped into a buggy.

The guards kept up a fusillade and mounted men, who kept up a running fight, killed the convicts, while three guards and an ex-congressman who was visiting the prison were killed.

ANTI-CHRISTIAN DEMONSTRATIONS IN TURKEY.

PLACES OF BUSINESS BOYCOTTED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

CONSTANTINOPLE, Jan. 20.

The boycott of native Christian places of business, especially Greek, continues.

The windows of a Greek confectioner were smashed on Sunday and customers insulted for purchasing goods from non-Moslems.

The propaganda in favour of dealing only with Moslem shops continues as active as

CREDIT BANK CASES.

TO BE TRIED SEPARATELY.

BAIL REFUSED TO MISTRY.

FORMAL EVIDENCE RECORDED.

The two cases relating to the affairs of the Credit Bank in which Jaffer Jousub, N. R. Mistry and R. C. Aranaah stand charged with various offences were called on before Mr. Aston yesterday. It was decided to hear the two cases separately, with the result that the case in which Jaffer is charged alone will proceed from to-day, while the other case will be taken up from the 3rd February next. Counsel for Mistry then applied for bail, but the application was refused.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, the case in which Inspector Morris, of the C. I. D., charged Jaffer Jousub, N. R. Mistry and R. C. Aranaah, lately manager, auditor and accountant respectively of the Credit Bank of India now in liquidation, with various offences in respect of a balance-sheet of the Bank for the half year ending 31st December 1910 as well as the case in which Superintendent Sullivan, of the C. I. D., charged Jaffer Jousub in respect of about Rs. 50,000, were called on for hearing. Arguments were on the point whether both these cases should be tried jointly or not. Mr. E. F. Nicholson, Public Prosecutor, appeared for the Crown in both the cases; Mr. S. G. Velinkar, instructed by Mr. Framroze Mehta of Messrs. Mansukhlal, Hirallal and Mehta, solicitors and Mr. K. F. Nariman, pleader, represented the accused; Mistry was represented by Mr. Kenneth Kemp, who was instructed by Messrs. Ardeshir, Hormusji, Dinshaw and Co., solicitors; while Mr. P. Godinho and Mr. B. J. Dhondy, pleaders were for the third accused.

At the outset Mr. Nicholson said that the balance-sheet case was entirely a different case and he could not see how the two cases could be tried together. As at present advised, he submitted that the cases could not be tried jointly.

Mr. Velinkar said that if His Worship proposed to commit the case to the Sessions, he would apply on behalf of his client that the two cases should be tried jointly. His submission was that the two cases could be tried together as the trial before His Worship would be a preliminary inquiry, and if all the evidence were adduced in one trial, it would save public time considerably and would also expedite the trial of his clients.

Mr. Nicholson remarked that the prosecution was in his hands and he had to place the matters before the Court. The case against Jaffer alone was one of criminal breach of trust in respect of an account in the Credit Bank in the name of Hassan Brothers and could be tried by His Worship. There would be two charges, one of Rs. 40,000, and another of Rs. 16,000, and in that case probably Mistry and Aranaah might be witnesses. The case was, therefore, entirely independent of the balance-sheet case and the period covered by it was between the 10th December 1912 and 10th December 1913, while the balance-sheet was for the half year ending 31st December 1910.

His Worship ruled that the two cases shall be tried separately, but in the balance-sheet case the three accused should be tried jointly.

Mr. Kemp then remarked that, if His Worship proposed to commit the case against his client, he would have no objection to be tried jointly in the preliminary inquiry but he was not to be understood to acquiesce in a joint trial and he did not wish his acquiescence to be used against him in the Sessions where he might apply for a separate trial.

EVIDENCE IN BALANCE-SHEET CASE.

Mr. Nicholson then said that he would lead formal evidence in the balance-sheet case to show that the balance-sheet was signed by the three accused and made up by them together and that he would finally open his case on the next occasion.

Mr. Harshadrai Dayabhai Mehta was then put in the box and examined by Mr. Nicholson. Witness said he was a clerk in the Credit Bank and had joined in July 1910. His duties were to look after correspondence work, branches' work and to be generally useful to the accountant. He knew the signatures of the three accused. The balance-sheet for the year ending 31st December 1910 bore the signatures of the three accused, Rice, the auditor, and Mr. Kazi Kabiruddin, Mr. Mahomedhoy Dastabhai, Dr. Gulam Hussein V. Patel, Mr. Hirallal Chhotalal Shroff and Mr. Rahim Jousub as directors. At the time the balance-sheet was worked up, witness was asked to prepare some of the casting papers to make up the various items of the balance-sheet. Aranaah asked him to make up the figures for casting. Casting papers were in the form of a rough balance-sheet. At that time witness was an assistant to the accountant. He had never before made up a balance-sheet. Mistry used to come there and whenever there was a difficulty which Aranaah could not solve, they used to consult him. On one occasion witness was directed to go with Mistry to the Specie Bank to consult Mr. Choomlal Saraya with reference to a particular item about which there was a dispute as to whether that could be treated as an ordinary banking routine business. He could not remember now who deputed him but he believed that it was the accountant. He had handed over his casting papers to Inspector Morris. In the papers there were several items in the handwriting of Aranaah while the whole of the general ledger balance was in witness's handwriting. The general instructions were to tear up these casting papers and throw them in the waste-paper basket, but these had somehow been lying in witness's drawers and when he went to the Baroda branch in September 1911, he kept them in his file. He subsequently handed over these papers to Inspector Morris.

Further hearing of the case was at this stage adjourned until the 3rd February.

BAIL APPLICATION REFUSED.

Mr. Kemp then applied for bail on behalf of Mistry. He produced a letter

written to his client on the 5th January 1911 asking him to attend the Bank and audit the balance-sheet and remarked that the balance-sheet was signed on the 7th of the same month. The only allegation against his client was made in the police report to the effect that the three accused had been working together. He submitted that the case at the most was one of negligence and His Worship could grant bail though there might be grounds to go on with the investigation of the case.

Mr. Nicholson opposed the application and observed that the charges were non-bailable. Besides, there was evidence that Mistry was constantly consulted with reference to the balance-sheet.

His Worship refused the application. The case against Jaffer Jousub alone was adjourned until to-day.

PEOPLES' BANK CASE.

PETITIONING CREDITORS OBJECT TO RECONSTRUCTION.

(Associated Press.)

LAHORE, Jan. 20.

Regarding the Peoples' Bank appeal case in the Chief Court yesterday the following details are published in the "Civil and Military Gazette":—"Council for the Directors asked for an adjournment on the ground that a scheme had been propounded for liquidation in a way which would satisfy the wishes of all parties."

Mr. Parker, for the official liquidators, said the liquidators thought the scheme worth considering and as the prospects of the Bank had improved of late, the liquidators were ready to accept a modification of the remuneration originally fixed.

Mr. Petman the Government Advocate, who appeared for the petitioning creditors, said he knew nothing of the scheme and his clients would strongly object to the reconstruction of the Peoples Bank, or any attempt to get it back into the hands of Mr. Harshadrai.

On the suggestion of the Judges, counsel retired to Chambers with their Lordships for consultation and on returning to the Court the Chief Judge said an adjournment would be distinctly advantageous to the liquidation, to allow the proposed scheme to be tried if possible, and the matter was adjourned.

VICEROY'S COUNCIL.

BUDGET TO BE PRESENTED ON 21ST MARCH.

(From Our Correspondent.)

DELHI, Jan. 20.

The Budget preparations are well in hand. It has been decided that at a meeting of the Imperial Legislative Council on the 2nd March, Sir William Meyer will make his financial statement. The Council will go into Committee on the 7th, 9th, 10th and 12th for its discussion. The Budget will be presented on the 21st March and the final debate will take place on the 24th.

WORK OF SELECT COMMITTEES.

The various Select Committees on the Bills which were appointed during the last fortnight are now sitting at Delhi, but a regrettable feature is that most of the non-official members of these Committees are absent.

The Select Committee's report on the Telegraph Bill is practically ready, but on the last day no non-official member attended.

The Select Committee on the Provincial Small Cause Court Bill met to-day and dealt with the measure. The Committee on the Motor Vehicles Bill sat yesterday.

The most important Select Committee on the Bill for the Protection of Minor Girls will meet on the 23rd. All non-official members except, Mr. Achariar, are absent from Delhi.

No date has yet been fixed for the Select Committee meeting on the Decentralization Bill.

The Select Committees on the Negotiable Instruments Bill and Local Authorities Loans Bill will meet to-morrow.

THE COMPANIES' BILL.

As regards the meetings during the next month, there will be about five or six sittings. It has been settled that on the 3rd February, Mr. Clark will introduce the Companies' Bill dealing with managing agents.

During the month, a number of resolutions will come up for discussion dealing with Hindu-Muslim questions, railways, jails and other matters.

VICEREAL LODGE NEWS.

(By our Special Correspondent.)

DELHI, Jan. 20.

The following dined at Viceregal Lodge last night:—The Hon Mr. Hailey, Mrs. Hailey, Major-General Birdwood, Colonel and Mrs. Waterfield.

Mr. Phillip Ker left Viceregal Lodge to-day.

DECORATIONS IN FRANCE.

The description of the Frenchman as a gentleman who wears a decoration will be more than ever true in 1914.

The "Matin" asserts that the number of candidates for the Academic Palms, a decoration granted by the Ministry of Public Instruction, is not far from 30,000. As an inquiry has to be made into the claims of each applicant for the decoration the officials of the Ministry are overwhelmed with work, and it will be impossible for the Ministers to finish signing the nominations before the end of February.

The Order of Agricultural Merit is another decoration which has even more numerous applicants.

PANTHER SHOT AT LUNAWADA.

(From a Correspondent.)

LUNAWADA, Jan. 10.

Prince Ranjitsingh and Raghunathsinh of Lunawada last evening shot a male panther in the hill adjoining the palace.

TELEGRAPHS AND FORESTS.

PROVINCIAL MEN'S DISCONTENT.

DEHRA DUN TRAINING.

(Specially reported for the "Chronicle.")

CALCUTTA, Jan. 20.

The Royal Commission on the Public Services in India continued its sitting in two sections in Calcutta to-day. The first section was presided over by Lord Islington and the second by Lord Ronaldshay. The latter was occupied in the hearing of evidence from the Telegraph department.

Mr. H. Mayston, Director of Telegraphs, Bengal, and Mr. J. C. Shields, Electrical Engineer in Chief, were signatories to a corporate memorandum and they were examined jointly.

The witnesses preferred the recruitment of a portion of the officers in England by direct appointment and the remainder in India by promotion from the subordinate ranks. They also expressed a desire for the better training of young officers.

The chairman said this point would be met by the proposals of the Government of India in their amalgamation scheme.

There were no facilities, said the witnesses, for the study of electricity in India. T. Sir Theodore Morison witness said there was no friction between officers owing to the division of the Services. The Provincial men had a certain amount of discontent but there was no friction.

Mr. G. P. Roy, the next witness, said he was a signatory to the corporate memorandum, but had sent in a separate memorandum in which he had made substantial changes in his views.

"DRAWN UP IN A HURRY."

The first memorandum had been drawn up in a hurry. He advocated the recruitment of three-fourths of the officers in England and one-fourth in India. This was necessary because for many years India would not be able to provide more than a twenty-five per cent. of the recruits. There should be no difference between the salaries of Europeans and Indians. Study leave to be spent in England or America should be granted, as there were no facilities in India.

The witness said that since signing the corporate memorandum, he had changed his views with regard to salaries. He repeated that the memorandum had been drawn up in a hurry.

Lord Ronaldshay asked why it should have been prepared in a hurry. The fact that there would be a Royal Commission was made known in 1912. He asked if it could be expected that after the excellent memorandum submitted by officers who made definite recommendations equal importance could be attached to a subsequent memorandum, in which there were great modifications of those recommendations.

The witness replied that the changed views were those of the officers he represented.

Evidence was also given by Mr. J. W. Thurley, Deputy Superintendent of the Traffic Branch and by Mr. R. G. Walker, Deputy Superintendent of the General Branch. Both witnesses gave evidence personally and not as representatives of their departments.

In the first section under the presidency of Lord Islington, evidence was taken from the Forest Services of Bihar and Orissa and Assam.

TRAINING OF FOREST RECRUITS.

Mr. T. H. Monteath (Indian Forest Department), Bihar and Orissa, thought recruitment by nomination followed by competition was important. Recruits should be trained at one institution such as Oxford or Cambridge. The best recruits were usually selected from the U. P. It would be better if the Government were to distribute recruits at the top of the list over various provinces. The witness was not in favour of amalgamating the two branches of the service, but agreed that the holders of charges of similar nature should be of the same branch of the service. The training obtained at Dehra Dun was insufficient to qualify men for superior posts of the service. Specially selected Indian trained forest officers might be sent Home for European training to qualify them for higher posts.

Mr. R. S. A. Hannah (Provincial Forest Department), said promotion to the Imperial service would remove a good deal of discontent of the Provincial service.

THE DIFFICULTY OF DEHRA DUN MEN.

Mr. W. F. Perree, Imperial Forest Department, Assam, said the difference between major and minor charges was not merely artificial. Minor charges sometimes became major charges in respect of work to be done. For recruitment of statutory Natives of India to major charges, witness preferred the promotion of Dehra Dun men with experience of minor charges to the proposed system of European training. He thought young officers on coming out should have one year's training all over India to get object lessons and to encourage habits of accurate observations. The chief difficulty in the Dehra Dun men not profiting from a European course was their ignorance of French and German.

Rai Bahadur, U. N. Kanjilal, Provincial F. D. Assam, said he had thirty-six years' service. Officers of his department wanted no distinction between the two branches of service. The branches should be abolished and a common list instituted as in the P. W. D.

The Commission adjourned for the day.

DAILY MORTALITY RETURNS.

During the 24 hours ended at 6 a.m. on Tuesday, seven attacks and deaths from plague and two attacks and deaths from small-pox were reported in Bombay city. There was no case of cholera reported during the same period. The total mortality from all causes was 99, as compared with 96 of the corresponding period of last year and 106 of year before. Out of a total of 1,693 rats caught by the Municipal rat-catchers on Monday last, 49 were found to be plague-infected, 14 of this latter kind being found at Mandvi, 10 at Chukla and 9 at Dongri.

SANITARY CONFERENCE.

TUBERCULOSIS DISCUSSED.

MILK STANDARDS.

(Associated Press.)

LUCKNOW, Jan. 20.

The Sanitary Conference re-assembled, Sir Harcourt Butler presiding over Section "A". Dr. Benson's paper on the proposals for the formation of a "Women's Domestic Sanitary Service for India" was taken as read.

"A SWORD WITH TWO EDGES."

Tuberculosis was then discussed. Dr. Waulless in introducing his paper said there ought at least to be tuberculosis shelters attached to every dispensary.

Major Sprawson thought that tuberculosis wards were preferable to shelters.

Dr. Newell said in his opinion the homes of the people played a most important part in the propagation of the disease.

Dr. De Mello called the attention of the Conference to a recent work of his own on the mode of action of tuberculin.

Major Sprawson in introducing his and Major Cochrane's paper on the organisation of anti-tuberculosis measures in India emphasised the necessity for providing better buildings for the poor and improved toilet buildings.

Sir Malcolm was then invited by the President to address the Conference. He said that tuberculin was a sword with two edges. It should never be forgotten that it may be an instrument of incalculable harm. He appreciated the enormity of the problem and concluded with words of encouragement to all workers in the cause of sanitation in India for such work as they were doing was bound to bear fruit.

Major Sprawson, in introducing his paper on treatment by tuberculin, said the Medical College, Lucknow, was training students to a proper use of this preparation.

MILK STANDARDS.

At the Second Meeting of Section "A" the first subject for discussion was milk standards. The papers by Dr. Rau, Dr. Joshi and Mr. McMahon were taken as read.

Mr. McMahon said that the milk of Indian buffaloes and cows was richer, in fact, than European milk, consequently European standards were not applicable. The other sorts of milk would be useful in forming standards for this country.

Dr. Turner enlarged on the necessity for defining bacteriological as well as chemical standards.

Sir Pardee Luki drew attention to the large amount of condensed milk now consumed in India and urged the necessity for fixing bacteriological and chemical standards for this as well as natural milk.

Dr. Mann in introducing his paper on the supply of milk to Indian cities thought that his paper described the first complete examination of the milk supply in a large Indian city.

An interesting debate followed which was taken part in by several members.

SANITARY CONFERENCE ENTERTAINMENT.

(Associated Press.)

LUCKNOW, Jan. 20.

Sir Harcourt Butler and the members of the Sanitary Conference, were entertained to a garden party to-day by the citizens of Lucknow headed by the Hon'ble Raja of Mahmudabad and the Hon'ble Mr. Ganga Prasad Varam. Sir James and Lady Weston were present, also all the members of Council and numerous Europeans. The band of the 8th Hussars was in attendance.

MURPHY MURDER CASE RECALLED.

(Associated Press.)

LUCKNOW, Jan. 20.

Police constable Chander Deo Singh, on duty in the train in which Miss Murphy was murdered, was sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment for wilful negligence in the discharge of his duty under Section 29 of the Police Act.

It appears that the constable was found asleep in the train at the station where the murder was discovered, without his shoes, turban or uniform.

The constable appealed to the High Court but was unsuccessful, his conviction and sentence being confirmed.

MADRAS CLOTH MILL STRIKE.

MORE THAN A THOUSAND MEN OUT.

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, Jan. 20.

The operatives of the Madras United Weaving and Spinning Co., Ltd., situated in De Mellow's Road, Chulai, have been out on strike since Friday last. Out of 1,200 employees, only 100 are now at work while the rest are holding out.

From enquiries made it is known that the grievances of the strikers are that there is no bonus given them as is given in the Buckingham and Carnate Mills; the interval for the midday meal is too short half an hour only being allowed and the men are not let out punctually; they ask that the leave rules should be amended, for if a man goes to work and applies for leave on urgent business, such as the funeral of a relative, leave is not granted at once but the man is made to wait till the recess time when it is too late for his purpose. If a man obtains leave of absence he gets no pay for that day, and if he stays away without permission he loses two day's pay. The men have telegraphed to the Head Office in Bombay.

The agent in Madras, on the other hand, is said to have received a communication from the Head Office ordering him not to accede to the requests of the men.

THE FODDER FAMINE.

SITUATION IN 1911-12.

GOVERNMENT'S REPORT.

The following is extracted from the Report on the Famine in the Bombay Presidency for 1911-12, which has just been issued:—

The most serious feature of this famine, however, lay in the very serious dearth of fodder and the enormous rise in its price. The British districts and Native States of Gujarat were involved in a fodder famine as acute as in 1899-1900. The following account given by the Collector of Ahmedabad illustrates the severity of the strain:—

"Everything available in the district itself which was capable of being fed to cattle was utilized to the full. Prominent among these emergency fodders was the root called *bid*, found in abundance this year in the dried-up bed of the Nal, and pounded and used as food both for cattle and for human beings. Its collection and sale gave employment throughout the season to many hundreds of the poorest people in the Nal Kantha villages, and takavi was advanced for its purchase for fodder purposes. Equally important was *tannar*, i.e., the leaves of the mangrove bushes growing in abundance on the flats of Dhandhaka below high water mark. It served the cattle for miles round and they appeared almost to thrive on it. The extensive Khars or salt waste lands in the southern reaches of the Bhal usually produce coarse grass, despised and left to rot in ordinary times, but this year last season's dry remains were gathered by the local villagers, formed into large stacks and sold to cattle owners in the interior. Leaves especially those of the *khajda khakhra* and *bordi* trees were everywhere utilized, while *nimb*, *Babul* and *Mahuda* leaves were on occasion pressed into service. Even *jeera*, a rank thorny weed which grows in the Bhal, was crushed and used as fodder; but prickly-pear does not appear to have been tried to any extent; leaf fodder was chiefly given to buffaloes, which are less particular in their diet than cows or bullocks, but a good many of the latter had perforce to make common cause with their less epicurean fellows."

The measures adopted for the preservation of cattle consisted in throwing open forests for free grazing, granting permission to cut grass from closed forest areas, importing grass by Government agency, deporting cattle to forests for grazing under supervision of Government officers and feeding cattle in what were termed "Cattle kitchens." In the Gujarat districts, as has already been mentioned, strenuous efforts were made to grow under wells as large an area of fodder crops as possible.

The importation of Government grass was carried out under the general supervision of the Conservator of Forests, Central Circle. The total quantity of grass obtained amounted to 865 lakhs of lbs. About one-third of the Government grass obtained from forests in the Presidency was collected departmentally, and the rest, together with the bulk of the supplies from the Central Provinces grass, was obtained through contractors. In addition to this the district officers made their own arrangements to get grass either locally or from outside.

Thus the total quantity of grass obtained by Government agency amounted to 14 crore lbs. or over 58,000 tons, as compared with 8 crores of lbs. in the great famine of 1899-1900. For the storage and sale of this grass depots were established at convenient places with an adequate establishment of depot-keepers and watchmen. The average cost of the grass supplied by the Forest Department came to about Rs. 11 per 1,000 lbs., while the sale price was fixed at Rs. 12 per 1,000 lbs. for the Gujarat districts and Rs. 10 for the Deccan. The grass obtained by the district officers was disposed of at prices sufficient to cover the cost of purchase and transport to the district. The grass was mostly given as takavi to genuine cultivators, while to others it was sold for cash.

The arrangements made by the Bombay Central Famine Relief Fund under the direction of the Secretary, Mr. Purshottamdas Thakurdas, were thorough and efficient to a degree. A close touch was kept with the needs of every district, information was collected as to the supplies of fodder available, and agents were employed to purchase and despatch grass not only on behalf of the fund but for Collectors who were buying departmentally.

Private enterprise for the importation of grass was active, and the trade was greatly stimulated by the specially reduced railway rates sanctioned for the carriage of fodder. About Rs. 17 lakhs had to be paid to the several Railway Companies on account of the difference between the reduced rates fixed by the Companies and the still lower rates actually recovered from the traders, Government officers and the agents of charitable funds. This amount was paid in respect of freight on 6,313,817 maunds or about 5,258 lakhs of pounds of grass. Deducting 1,405 lakhs lb. imported on behalf of Government and 361 lakhs lb. imported by charitable agencies, the balance moved by private traders into the affected districts amounts to 3,492 lakhs of lb.

The carriage of fodder to the affected districts was greatly hampered by difficulties of transport on the Railways, chief amongst which was the shortage of rolling stock. Other minor difficulties also intervened, such as the scarcity of water available for the engines along the Godhra-Rutlam section, while there was some loss of energy on account of cross bookings and because each district attempted to make provision for its own requirements instead of the arrangements for supply and transport having been placed under one centralised control.

Exportation of cattle was begun at an early stage by the Barabari and Bhavards of their own accord in the Gujarat districts. In most cases they migrated on foot, and the bulk of them found their way to the jungles of Songad, Vyara and Rajpipla. The results were not encouraging; the cowherds fell sick with malaria, and the cattle suffered from neglect and unaccustomed surroundings and diet; in many cases the owners soon began to bring back their animals almost as soon

as they had reached their destinations, and in not a few they left them in charge of local residents or of no one at all and came home alone. The cattle and men, on their return, generally presented a pitiable appearance. In October arrangements were made by the Collector of Ahmedabad for exporting cattle to the Dangs, where they were to be grazed under arrangements made with the Collector of Surat. Owners were persuaded only with considerable difficulty to send their cattle. Confidence was, however, at length created, so much so that, when the second special train was about to leave Vi-rangan it was found that villagers whose cattle were not booked to go till a week or so later had arrived at the Railway station early in the morning and loaded up their animals in trucks reserved for others. Five thousand six hundred cattle in all were sent, the expenses being advanced at takavi. Their owners brought them back before they should have done so, but according to their own showing 43 per cent. got home safely and were in good condition at the beginning of the monsoon.

The total cost of maintaining the cattle for six months amounted to Rs. 2,38,033 plus Rs. 39,426 for the upkeep of the charity cattle. This covered the transportation of the cattle by rail to the Gir and back, the creation of a water-supply by blasting rock-wells with gelignite, the purchase of 112 lakhs of lb. of cut grass and 31,306 lb. of concentrated food, maintaining a staff that rose to over 700 units and other petty items. The total expenditure per head of cattle works out to only Rs. 18-4-7.

The value of the deportation operations lay quite as much in the numbers which were saved in the home district by the fodder which was rendered available for them by the absence of the deportees as in the number of cattle successfully brought back. The 8,900 cultivators, who sent away three head on the average to every two owners, were practically all small men with four or five animals apiece. They could not possibly have saved all these at home, and religious and sentimental considerations forbade the destruction of the less valuable animals, which would have continued to exhaust the fodder-supply to the eventual starvation of themselves and the other cattle. Deportation took the place of destruction, and the 13,727 head deported saved an equal or larger number of more valuable cattle which were kept at home. The cost of deportation, a little over Rs. 3 a month, makes it possible to save average cattle of the value of about Rs. 50 a head, which would not be worth saving at a cost of Rs. 8 to Rs. 10 a month in the home village when grass costs Rs. 20 to Rs. 30 a thousand pounds.

STANDING COMPARTMENT IN TRAM-CARS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "CHRONICLE."

SIR,—With reference to the account given in your columns of to-day, re Mr. Navalkar's proposition in connection with Tramway fares, at the meeting of the Corporation, I feel constrained to pass a few remarks on the subject. Anybody who knows the difficulties that the Tramway public have to contend with in order to arrive at their places of destination, will soon see the mischief that the above proposition will do. For, suppose, the Tramway Company refuses to grant the concessions asked for, the alternative will be, the closing up of the standing accommodation in the cars. Well, the result is, great inconvenience to the public. Mr. Navalkar probably believes in retaliatory measures, but, in this case, I am afraid, the public, instead of being benefited by Mr. Navalkar's zeal for them, will, unfortunately, be the sufferers. The remedy, here, is worse than the disease.

Mr. Sethna, in opposing the motion, rightly said, that the standing compartment, provided by the Tramway Company, was a boon and a blessing to the public. Of this, there is not the slightest shadow of doubt. The public cannot afford to waste one and fifteen minutes, and sometimes even more, by performing the unpleasant task of getting in and out of cars, simply for want of room. Hence the standing compartment has a decided advantage, which the public can ill afford to lose. Mr. Navalkar saw the futility of his proposition and so asked for its withdrawal, which was unfortunately rejected. It is therefore, a matter for regret that it was carried.

Yours, etc., J. M. GONSALVES.

Girgaum, Bombay, 20th January, 1914.

MR. DUNCAN'S HYPNOTIC EXHIBITIONS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "CHRONICLE."

SIR,—At first more than doubtful about the genuineness of Duncan's hypnotic exhibitions, I must admit, after a number of visits, that there is really more than a little in it. There are many interesting points which one would like to discuss, but I will not take up too much of your space. What I would like him to explain, however, is what would happen were he to die when the lad he has hypnotised is in a trance. Would his influence be immediately removed and the lad wake up or would he sleep on till the stipulated twenty-four hours have expired or, further, till all's blue?

Yours, etc., INTERESTED.

FARIDPUR DACOITY CASES.

(Associated Press.)

FARIDPUR, Jan. 20.

In the case of seventeen of the accused in the Gopalpur and Kavakuri political dacoity case bail was refused. One prisoner was released on bail.

NEW ANIMALS AT VICTORIA GARDENS.

The following animals have been kindly presented to the Zoological Collection:—A Persian gazelle (

HIGH COURT.

ORIGINAL SIDE.

SHORT CAUSES.

GLASSWARE MERCHANT'S CLAIM.

(Before Mr. Justice Macleod.)
EDWARD CASSAM V. SONDRABEGAN alias MUO GULNAR.
The plaintiff, a glass-ware merchant, sued the defendant in respect of several promissory notes, aggregating in amount to Rs. 4,000 and in respect of a loan of Rs. 2,000. The defendant had passed seven promissory notes all of the same date, namely, the 1st October, 1910, payable at different dates. The plaintiff produced an entry in his books showing that a sum of Rs. 2,000 had been advanced to the defendant on another date. The plaintiff claimed interest at 6 per cent. on Rs. 4,000 and 12 per cent. on Rs. 2,000. Mr. R. S. Dadachanji appeared for the plaintiff.

A decree for Rs. 6,000 with interest at the rates claimed was made.
Solicitors for the plaintiff: Edgell, Gulabchand, Wadia and Co.

KUMAR'S PROMISSORY NOTES.

(Before Mr. Justice Macleod.)
KUMAR SHRI CHANDRADEVJI V. KUMAR SHRI VIJAY SINGH.
This was a suit filed by the plaintiff on two promissory notes, one for Rs. 6,000 and another for Rs. 4,000, passed by the defendant in the plaintiff's favour and payable on demand.

Mr. Taraporewalla appeared for the plaintiff.

Mr. Dastur appeared for the defendant. Mr. Dastur stated that his client had put in his written statement, and he applied for a transfer of the suit to the list of long causes. The plaintiff was the defendant's wife's brother. He had mortgaged certain property to which his sisters were absolutely entitled. In order to prevent the plaintiff from further dealing with the property, at the intervention of mutual friends, the defendant had passed the promissory notes. They had been passed on the express condition that the money was not to be demanded until all the disputes in connection with the property had been settled. The condition had not been fulfilled, and the plaintiff had no right to demand the money. The defendant had no wish to delay matters. He would be satisfied even if his Lordship passed a decree but stayed execution for a short time.

Mr. Taraporewalla contended that much of the written statement related to irrelevant matters. As to the oral agreement set up, the defendant could not prove that.

His Lordship ruled that the written statement disclosed no defence. His Lordship passed a decree for the plaintiff as prayed, but stayed execution of the decree for a month.

Attorneys for the plaintiff: Wadia, Ghandy and Co.
Attorneys for the defendant: Patell and Ezekill.

RENT FOR A THEATRE.

PROPRIETORS AT VARIANCE.

EDWARD CASSAM V. SONDRABEGAN, alias MUO GULNAR AND MAHOMED HUSSEIN JAFFER.

Mr. R. S. Dadachanji appeared for the plaintiff.
Mr. K. B. Dastur appeared for the second defendant.

The plaintiff claimed Rs. 13,800, from the defendants, being the rent for the lease of the Sulta Theatre at Princess Street from 1st November 1910 to 14th October 1911, at the rate of Rs. 1,200 per month. In the alternative, the plaintiff claimed compensation for use and occupation of the said theatre at Rs. 1,200 per month.

Mr. Dastur said that his client had not received the summons and had no time to prepare his defence. He got notice of the suit casually just then.

Defendant's case was that he had not rented the theatre from the first defendant. The agreement of lease was between the plaintiff and Miss Gulnar. It was specifically agreed between Miss Gulnar and him that the second defendants that she should rent the theatre herself in consideration of her receiving a larger proportion of the profits. The first defendant was perfectly well aware of this agreement.

Mr. Dadachanji replied that the summons was returned endorsed "refused." Both the defendants had agreed to pay the rent, at the rate of Rs. 1,200 per month. The defendants were fighting amongst themselves as to who was the proprietor of the theatrical company; but, if before that question was decided, his client did not file a suit, his claim would be time-barred.

His Lordship ordered the suit to be placed at the bottom of the short cause list. When the suit came on again in the afternoon, Mr. Inverarity said he appeared for the second defendant under protest and without prejudice to the contention raised in the morning that the summons had not been served on his client. He raised several issues and put the second defendant in the box to prove that he had not received the summons and came to know of the suit only that morning. He then applied for an adjournment, which was granted, costs reserved.

Solicitors for the plaintiff: Edgell, Gulabchand, Wadia & Co.
Solicitors for the defendant: Jehangir, Mehta and Somji.

Meanwhile it is proposed to stop for the next four months the buying of piece-goods from Manchester market. At a meeting of dealers of the Manohar Das Kutra, Suras Kutra and Paraksah, the situation was discussed when it was decided to adopt measures to stop future purchases from Manchester for the next four months. A resolution to this effect was reduced to writing and some 150 dealers have affixed their signatures to the document, following it up with a religious vow not to violate the terms of the resolution.

ALLEGED BREACH OF PROMISE.

INTERESTING BOMBAY CASE.

WHY THE MARRIAGE WAS BROKEN OFF.

At the Bombay High Court, yesterday, before Mr. Justice Beaman the case of May Margaret Fernandez v. John Caridade Vaz came on for hearing.

This was a suit filed by the plaintiff claiming a sum of Rs. 3,000 as damages from the defendant on account of a breach of promise of marriage by the defendant.

The plaintiff is a spinster aged 21 years. The defendant is a clerk in the employment of Messrs. Weld and Co., earning about Rs. 150 p. m. In September 1912, the defendant became acquainted with the plaintiff's mother and brother, through one Francis Xavier Pereira. On 29th September, the said Pereira took the defendant to the plaintiff's mother's house. There, negotiations about the marriage of the plaintiff with the defendant took place; and the dowry to be given by the plaintiff to the defendant was fixed at Rs. 1,000. On 20th October, the defendant with his brother and the said Pereira, again went to the plaintiff's place, where the plaintiff and the defendant promised to marry each other and became engaged. The defendant was paid Rs. 100 for ring money by the plaintiff's mother. The fact of the said engagement was admitted by the defendant in a letter which he wrote to the plaintiff's brothers on 22nd May, 1913. After this engagement, the plaintiff was sent by the defendant to a Convent School at Parel at his own expense, in order that she might acquire some knowledge of the English language. The plaintiff stayed at the school as a boarder for some time and then returned home owing to illness. About April, 1913, it was arranged that the marriage date should be fixed as early as possible. Accordingly the banns were published three times each successive Sunday both at Bombay and Goa, and the ceremony was greatly diminished by the defendant's refusal. The performance of that ceremony meant that the parties became bound to marry each other by signing the record of the church.

MARRIAGE BROKEN OFF.

On 16th May, 1913, the defendant wrote a letter to the plaintiff's brother breaking off his engagement with the plaintiff. The plaintiff's brothers tried to persuade the defendant to marry the plaintiff, but the defendant stuck to his resolution and refused to marry the plaintiff. The plaintiff had suffered much pain and distress in mind owing to the conduct of the defendant. Her reputation also had been lowered in the public estimation. Her chances of marriage were greatly diminished by the defendant's refusal. She, therefore, claimed a sum of Rs. 3,000 from the defendant as damages.

ALLEGED MISREPRESENTATIONS.
The defendant did not deny any of the facts as to his interviews with the plaintiff's mother and brother with a view to marriage; but he said that at one of the interviews he was given to understand that the plaintiff could read and write *Concinnim* very well, also that she could read, write and speak English to some extent. On the faith of the above statements and on the strength of other promises by the plaintiff's mother and brother about the giving of Rs. 300 for ring money, Rs. 1,000 for dowry and Rs. 300 or Rs. 400 for presents, the defendant promised to marry the plaintiff. Then he found out that the plaintiff did not know English at all, and that he had been falsely informed as to the plaintiff's qualifications. At that time he wrote to the plaintiff's brother, breaking off the engagement. But as he was persuaded by the brother not to do so, he continued on the understanding that the plaintiff would attend the convent school at Parel. The plaintiff went there but was found to be very dull and indisposed to learn.

"A PRETTY HANDFUL."

The report of her progress in the school was bad, and the Superior Nun informed the defendant, when he went to the school to inquire about her progress, that the plaintiff would be a "pretty handful" to the defendant as a wife. The Nun was obliged to give such opinion, because the plaintiff had a very fiery temper. The defendant also found out that the plaintiff could not write *Concinnim* properly. The plaintiff's mother and brother, did not give him as promised Rs. 1,000 as dowry and Rs. 300 as customary presents, before marriage. On account of their (plaintiff's) failure of these payments and their false representations about the plaintiff's qualifications he refused to marry the plaintiff. He was perfectly justified in doing so. The defendant therefore, denied his liability to pay any damages to the plaintiff.

Mr. R. D. Wadia and Mr. Dastur appeared for the plaintiff. Mr. Jinnah and Mr. Jafferhal appeared for the defendant. The hearing had not finished when the Court rose for the day.

Solicitors for the plaintiff: Nadirsha and Dorasha.
Solicitors for the defendant: Mr. D. C. Cunha

DROWNING FATALITY.

Mr. G. F. Chalk, the Coroner, held an inquest yesterday, on the dead body of the Hindu name unknown, who died at the J. J. Hospital on admission after being rescued from drowning in the sea by a policeman.

The jury returned a verdict of death from shock following submersion in the sea, but under what circumstances and with what intentions the deceased went into the sea, there was no evidence to show.

PLEADER SUSPENDED FOR 2 YEARS.

MISBEHAVIOUR AND NEGLECT OF DUTY.

MR. JUSTICE SHAH ON THE HONOUR OF THE VAKIL BAR.

At the Bombay High Court yesterday, Justices Heaton and Shah delivered judgment in the case of Yacob Ibrahim Sayani, B.A. LL.B., a pleader of the High Court, who was held guilty of misbehaviour and neglect of duty under Section 56 of Bombay Regulation II of 1827.

The Government Pleader yesterday asked their Lordships to cancel his Sanad or suspend it for such period as might appear proper to their Lordships.

The facts were reported in yesterday's "Chronicle."

Their Lordships ordered that the Sanad should be suspended for two years. Mr. Justice Shah, in the course of his judgment, said that in his Lordship's opinion the Government Pleader had succeeded in establishing that the opponent was guilty of misconduct. That a vakil of the Court should have been found guilty of misconduct was a grave matter. It was in Lordship's opinion necessary that in considering the sentence, they ought to inflict such sentence that it would indicate that such conduct would not be allowed in order to preserve the honour and integrity of the Court. On the other hand, they should take into account that the opponent was a young man and has fair chances of improving. After giving his best consideration he had

THE LATE SIR WILLIAM LEE WARNER.



Photo by Bourne and Shepherd.

The above interesting photograph of Sir William Lee Warner, whose death was reported yesterday, was taken by Messrs Bourne and Shepherd when Sir William was 35 years of age.

came to the conclusion that the Sanad of the opponent should be suspended for two years.

Their Lordships ordered that the opponent should deposit his Sanad for two years with the Registrar.

DR. COOK HECKLED IN A MUSIC-HALL.

EXPLORER REPEATS STORY OF A TRIP TO THE POLE.

Dr. Cook, the American explorer, who claimed to have reached the North Pole, brought Arctic weather to the London Pavilion on December 30, when he delivered the first lecture of his new tour.

The audience at first shivered and seemed almost afraid to look at the North Pole pictures, beautiful as they were. But Dr. Cook himself—an orator of the American school—worked sufficient heat into his lecture to raise the temperature of the theatre, says the "Daily News," and there was intense excitement when at the close the explorer came to the stalls and was heckled.

Dr. Cook, whose amazing personality and eloquence seemed to find favour with the audience, dealt with the new historic gun-drops and A-Walah and Eukishook—his Eskimo companions in the Arctic—and proved himself a humorist with few equals on the halls.

"I am not out for money," he exclaimed; "I don't want money. I want to convince England, as I have sought to convince America for the past four years—and I mean to do it. Truth will prevail." (Cheers.)

"Did Peary reach the Pole?" he was asked.

"I do not deny that; there is room at the top for two," was his reply, and his heckler was silenced.

The pictures are as thrilling as anything ever shown on a screen, and Dr. Cook (who is touring the Moss Empires, the Syndicate Halls, etc.), is a scholarly talker with few rivals. He knows how to handle an audience and he is out for lively times.

It is announced that in future the "Asiatic Quarterly Review" will be published eight times a year instead of four; in other words there will be an issue every six weeks. A special feature is the Review Supplement, in which books dealing with the East, and with politics generally, are reviewed. It is also intended in future to give the latest information regarding sailings and shortest routes to places in the East.

BOMBAY POLICE COURTS.

A DISHONEST COOLIE.

At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, before Rao Bahadur C. H. Setalvad, Inspector De Burgh charged Rama Genoo, a coolie, with breach of trust as a servant in respect of gold ornaments valued at Rs. 2,400, belonging to one Palulaldas Basantlal, a jeweller.

The complainant, who had come to Bombay in September last from Agra to sell his goods here, engaged the accused as a coolie to hawk about his wares, which were all in a box. The complainant set out as usual on the 15th September along with the accused. On returning home the complainant entered a shop to purchase an umbrella, telling the accused to wait outside.

The accused took advantage of this opportunity to run away and absconded with the box of jewellery. The complainant on discovering that he had absconded, reported the matter to the Police. It was later ascertained that the accused had fled to Jakaria Bunder, where his sister was staying. After removing some ornaments from the box, the accused and his sister went to Nasik whither they were traced. After further enquiries the Police recovered ornaments worth Rs. 300 from a field in which they had been buried by the accused.

The accused said he missed the complainant in the crowd when the latter went to buy an umbrella. He said he waited for the complainant to come out of the shop but as he did not turn up and could not be found afterwards he went to his sister's place.

His Worship disbelieved the accused's story and sentenced him to eighteen months' rigorous imprisonment.

A DISHONEST BOARDER.

At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. G. R. Khairaj, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, Deputy Inspector Fern charged Pandoo Baloo, a Hindu, with the theft of gold and silver ornaments valued at Rs. 73 and belonging to one Ramabai, a Hindu woman.

The complainant resides at Narelvadi, Mazagon, and the accused was boarding with her. The complainant kept the ornaments in her trunk in presence of the accused, on the 16th instant. The following day the complainant missed the ornaments from her trunk. The accused also left her house on the same day and did not return again. Suspecting him to be the thief, she informed the Police. On the 17th instant, she chanced to see the accused at Modi Bunder when she had him arrested just as he had made preparations to leave for his native country.

The accused made a statement which led to the recovery of the ornaments from a Marwari with whom they had been pledged. The accused pleaded guilty and was sentenced to six weeks' rigorous imprisonment.

PRESS AMENITIES IN CALCUTTA.

"THE PATRIKA," "THE" BENGAL AND "THE ENGLISHMAN."

The "Amrita Bazar Patrika" writes:—The Anglo-Indian papers now rarely quarrel amongst themselves. But they did it previously, to the delight of the general public. One such incident we remember vividly. At one time there was not much love lost between the "Englishman" and the "Pioneer." The "Statesman" was then considered a "Native" paper. Well, the "Pioneer" began the fray by charging the "Englishman" with having pilfered one of his news, and appropriating it as his own. The "Englishman" had to stammer out an unsatisfactory reply, but soon found an opportunity to take revenge on his rival. The "Pioneer" published an atrocious libel on Sir Chander Madhav Ghose as a Judge of the High Court and then wriggled out of his position by an apology. Thereupon the "Englishman" poured down its vial of satire over the devoted head of the Allahabad paper and the latter growled and retorted as best as he could. In this way the controversy continued for some time, and to our shame we must confess, not only did the spectacle delight us but we gave vent to our feelings publicly. It is now the turn of the "Englishman" to enjoy a similar pleasure. Referring to a "little press quarrel" our contemporary says:—

"There is a little press quarrel going on over Mr. Surendra Nath Banerjee's resolution on the Press Act. The "Patrika," which is always refreshingly outspoken, criticised Mr. Banerjee's resolution very strongly, called it innocuous and colourless, and said many other things about it which its author does not like. So the author's organ the "Bengalee," which always takes itself with a solemnity truly ridiculous, turned on the "Patrika" and tried to show that the criticism was all due to the fact that Babu Surendra Nath of the "Bengalee" had not consulted Babu Moti Lal of the "Patrika"! This retort is duly dismissed by the "Patrika," but it adds in its sardonic way: "And may we enquire—what was the harm if Babu Surendra Nath had consulted Babu Moti Lal in the matter of the Press Act resolution? Surely, his hard-won 'honourable' now added to his name, would not have in that case 'dropped down.'"

Although we and the "Englishman" do not see things eye to eye, as a rule, yet we always regard it as a lovely paper who has very little humbug about him and who knows how to call a spade a spade. We must, however, strongly protest against his wicked insinuation that we were actuated by any other feeling than that of love when dealing with our esteemed brother, the noble Babu Surendra Nath Banerjee, Editor of the "Bengalee."

MISADVENTURE.

Blow Nana, a Hindu labourer, residing on the third floor of a house on Duncan Road was discovered lying dead in a passage on the ground floor of the building, yesterday morning.

The deceased slept during the night with some other labourers. There was a water tap on the third floor, and as the deceased was in the habit of drinking water during the night, it is surmised he must have fallen over accidentally. An inquest was held on his dead body when a verdict of accidental death was recorded.

FRENCH CRUISER AT KARACHI.

MUNICIPAL FETE TO THE OFFICERS AND CREW.

(From a Correspondent.)

KARACHI, Jan. 17.

The first class French cruiser and Cadet training-ship Jeanne d'Arc, on instructional duties in the Indian Ocean, put in recently at Karachi en route from Mombassa to Gwadar and Muscat. One object of this fine vessel in coming here was to coal, a second aim of her Commander being to acquire a practical and up-to-date knowledge of one of the newest and most famous British ports east of Suez. The unexpected arrival of the cruiser, which carries some eight hundred officers and seamen, caused considerable interest in Karachi, and steps were immediately taken befittingly to entertain these very welcome visitors during their brief stay at the Port.

The varied interests of "La Belle Republique" could hardly be in better hands than those of Mr. Thos. L. F. Beaumont, the energetic French Consular Agent at Karachi, himself a veteran commercial and social leader, and as an ex-Municipal President, a gentleman of influence and general favour amongst the Indian community.

The usual official courtesies, and friendly greetings were interchanged, shortly after the vessel's arrival, the Commissioner, and General Officer Commanding, and their respective staffs visiting the Commanding Officer on Tuesday.

The Officers and crew of the Jeanne d'Arc seemed to an observer to be very well disciplined, and the seamen highly intelligent. As a cadet remarked to me, with the present day high standard of naval training, the officers have to work hard. And it may be borne in mind that the rejuvenation of the French Naval power possesses a very definite objective.

Among the public entertainments, the Ball given by the Gymkhana was an unqualified success.

A later event, of perhaps more general interest, was the Fete arranged at the Zoological Gardens on Friday, the 16th instant, on behalf of the President, the Hon. M. H. Harichandrai Vishandas and Councilors of the Karachi Municipality. It is certainly gratifying that our Indian Councilors, though so divided in debate are one and all united in a sense of their dignity and responsibility as guiding the affairs of one of the most enterprising municipalities in British Asia. They have very valuable reinforcements in the present Home-trained head staff under Mr. Measham Lea, A.M.I.C.E., the Chief Officer and Chief Engineer, including Mr. Lewis, late of the Birmingham Municipality. The Fete was well organized, and a decided success. Mr. Ghulam Hossein Kassik, Mr. Wadhmal Oodharam, Mr. Kimtrai, Mr. Rupchand Biharam, were prominent supporters of the Hon. M. H. Harichandrai Vishandas at the Garden Fete, amongst many other notable Councilors. The Gardens, usually in excellent order, were reserved for the occasion and tastefully decorated. There was a lively medley of colour in scarlet and blue, with sprinklings of the unique and becoming Sindhi *topi*, an object of wonderment to the visitors. The fine band of the newly-arrived British regiment, the Royal Lancashire Fusiliers, was in attendance, and the N. C. O's and men of the regiment were soon on the most cordial terms with the French sailors. There was no stint of entertainment funds and excellent cheer had been provided by the Club caterers, Messrs. Murray and Co., and the Cafe Ziegenspeck. The moreaus choisis provided by the band were shaded by occasional riguesmorts from over the way: quite a merry holiday indeed all round.

The well-known quick change artist, actor, Sir Mark Anton, happened to be still at Karachi, his versatile entertainment given in French represented a welcome diversion in the entertainment programme which included clever examples of Indian conjuring and snake-charming, and the Cinematograph.

On the whole, I trust our French visitors will have carried away very agreeable recollections of their stay at Karachi as the only Indian port visited.

THEFT OF A BOX.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Smith charged Hodgson, a European, with the theft of a box and clothing, valued at Rs. 50, belonging to one William Graham, a European. The case for the prosecution was that the complainant and the accused lived in a room in Frere Road. While the complainant was asleep, the latter disappeared with the former's box and clothing. A complainant was made to the Police, who arrested the accused. The property was recovered from the Marwari, with whom it had been pledged.

The accused admitted having pledged the articles with the Marwari, and said that some of the articles belonged to him. He further said he and the complainant were drinking heavily on the night in question, and that he did not recollect what he did then.

His Worship convicted the accused, and sentenced him to undergo seven days' simple imprisonment.

PARIS CRAZE FOR A LADYBIRD OR A WHITE MOUSE.

According to the "Cri de Paris," the latest Paris craze in the way of charms and amulets is a ladybird or a white mouse says the Paris correspondent of the "Daily News." In order to be really lucky the ladybird must have seven spots on its wings. Seven is a prophetic number, it is explained, as witness the seven lean kine, the seven capital sins, the seven days of the week, the seventh son of the seventh son, etc.

The white mouse is running the ladybird very hard in the public esteem as a New Year's charm-trinket, in a perfumed case or sachet. It bears the legend: "I bring luck to all who carry me."

As for the ladybird, she may be seen sprawling over brooches, cigarette cases, purses, and is even worn on the corsage.



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ALL INDIA NEWS IN BRIEF.

The first railway locomotive fitted to burn oil fuel has just left the workshops of the North Western Railway.

If we are to believe "Capital," there is likely to be soon another news agency in India similar to the Associated Press.

Mr. Hailey and the Delhi Committee are engaged in furnishing another room in the palace in the Moghul style, aiming at reproducing different phases of Moghul palace life.

The "Indian Churchman" states that the Bishops in India have been addressed by the "Anti-Suffrage League in India" with a view to ascertaining their lordships' views on the subject of Woman Suffrage.

It is understood that Brigadier-General Sir R. E. Grimston, Inspector-General, Imperial Service Troops, will return to India in March and resume his appointment. He has made a good recovery from a severe operation.

A big cement works will shortly be started in Belchi near Quetta. The Khan of Kalat is building a motor road to Quetta and the Jam of Lasbela is expected to build another motor road in connection with it, the effect of which will be to provide through communication between Quetta and Karachi.

At the next meeting of the Madras Legislative Council a motion will be brought forward to drop the Bill to amend the Madras and Estates Act with a view to enable the Zemindar of Polavaram to bring in another bill more acceptable to the parties affected by the Act.

A correspondent to the "Akbar-i-Am" writes that a wooden carved door of a house in Koocha Hingnan, Lahore, has been purchased by a European gentleman for Rs. 450. The work is believed to be 500 years old and furnishes a nice specimen of ancient art in carving.

H. E. the Viceroy has been pleased to accept a copy of *Nadir, the Persian and Other Poems*, a new volume by Mr. Herbert Sherring, the author of *The Romance of the Twisted Spear*, *Gopi*, etc. The title poem contains a stirring account of the sack of Delhi by the great Persian. The other poems—tragedy and comedy—treat principally of India and the East.

An interesting relic of the Burmese war was found on Monday last; it was an old iron cannon which was picked up by the anchor of the steamer Adamsturn fifty yards off from the Sule Pagoda Wharf. The cannon is about ten feet long and is in a fine state of preservation. It is believed that the cannon is one of those from the vessels which brought Sir Archibald Campbell and his troops over ninety years ago.

His Highness Sir Ugyen Wangchuk, K.C.S.I., Maharaja of Bhutan, is on his way down to Ranghah, Assam, to receive Mr. Claud White, C.S.I., the former Political Officer in Sikkim, who was so successful in establishing an *entente cordiale* with Bhutan. Mr. White was received in Calcutta on the 7th inst., by Raja Ugyen Dorjee, Prime Minister of Bhutan, and they both left for Ranghah on the 11th instant. Mr. Gould, I.C.S., officiating Political Officer in Sikkim, has also gone to Ranghah.

Some time ago the question as to the exact site of Lord Lake's battle at Delhi was discussed in the columns of the "Pioneer," but the matter has never been definitely settled. The Chief Commissioner of Delhi having referred the matter to the Punjab Historical Society, Sir Edward Maclagan, the President of that Society, has undertaken to investigate the question. It has been stated that interesting documents bearing on the subject are now at the India Office, and Sir Edward Maclagan will have an opportunity of consulting these when he goes on leave next April.

A return issued by the Finance Department shows that between April 1st and November 30th the value of the rupees coined at Calcutta and Bombay was just over 554 lakhs, of which 383 lakhs were coined during the month of November. During the same eight months half-rupees and small silver coins were minted to the value of Rs. 68,69,338. Three lakhs worth of 50, 25 and 10 cent coins were minted for Ceylon, and 15,66,693 British dollars. The net imports of gold between April and November inclusive were valued at Rs. 12,97,81,390, and of silver at Rs. 9,15,13,767.

In the course of his reply to the address of welcome presented on Saturday last by a deputation of the Anjuman-i-Islamia, Punjab, Sir Michael O'Dwyer dealt with the question of Mahomedan education. His Honour quoted some facts and figures to impress upon the community the actual situation at present. As regards primary education out of a total of 176,000 students attending schools for boys, 77,000 are Mahomedans. The percentage thus is 44. In secondary schools the percentage is 36, the total number of Mahomedan students being 33,000 out of 92,000. The proportion is smaller still in Colleges.

With reference to Messrs. Burn and Co's contract with the Sikkim State, it now transpires, writes a Kalimpong correspondent, that the contract is for a period of 35 years. The Teesta Valley branch of the D. H. Railway will extend to Ramploo, which also forms the terminus of the proposed overhead ropeway from Ramploo to Gnatong near the Tibet frontier, which will also be constructed by Messrs. Burn and Co. These projects when completed, should greatly develop the district. The firm are also constructing factories near Aligari for the manufacture of paper pulp from bamboos and for matches.

On the occasion of the Garden Party given by the Talukdars of Oudh to the Viceroy and Lady Hardinge at Lucknow a sum of Rs. 5,000 was placed by the Talukdars at Lady Hardinge's disposal for employment on benevolent purposes to be selected by her Excellency. Her Excellency has decided on the following distribution of this amount: Rs. 1,500 for institutions in which her Excellency is interested at Delhi. Rs. 1,000 for the Balmampur Hospital, Lucknow. Rs. 500 for the Dufferin Hospital, Lucknow; Rs. 500 for the Dufferin Hospital, Fyzabad; Rs. 750 in sums of Rs. 250 for the orphanages maintained by the Hindu, Shia and Sunni communities of Lucknow respectively. Rs. 750 to be divided in charitable relief during the present scarcity, particularly for the assistance of indigent *paravashin* ladies in the City of Lucknow.

THE BHATIA MEETING.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "CHRONICLE."

SIR,—The Bhatia community cannot but be grateful to you for the report of the Bhatia meeting which appears in your today's issue.

As an act of bare justice to the reform cause I request the hospitality of your columns to correct a statement which appears in your report of the said meeting and which reads:—

"—the Reformers, whose only object was to prevent business being transacted as they had found themselves in a minority at the meeting."

Which of the two parties had the majority is, as it never came to voting, problematical, but the way in which the "Shettias" and their supporters behaved would indicate that they had doubts of their having the majority.

If the Shettias have the majority, it would be natural for them and their supporters not to have opposed the motion of Rao Bahadur Sunderdas being voted to the chair, as Rao Bahadur Sunderdas is not only a member of the Halai Bhatia Committee of the "90", and thus one of them, but he has never been known up to now to have sided with the Reformers. This being so, the Shettias and their supporters, if they had the majority, should have allowed Rao Bahadur Sunderdas to be voted to the chair, and run through the agenda paper and defeat the Reformers by their brute majority—familiarly known to the Bhatias as "market" majority—as in the past. Their opposition thereto to the Rao Bahadur being appointed the chairman is thus significant. It is more significant that they should have proposed Mr. Madhavji Thakkersee to the chair. Mr. Madhavji Thakkersee being a party to the matters placed before the said meeting for consideration, cannot, on the most primitive notions of natural justice, be allowed to preside at the said meeting, and hence the opposition of the Reformers to his nomination.

The second name proposed by the Shettias and their supporters was that of Mr. Narandas Thakkersee. This suggestion is also eloquently significant. Mr. Narandas Thakkersee, being a part proprietor of the Moolji Jaitha Market and its managing director, would be a valuable asset in the chair as a draw for the market votes, but his supporters forgot that he has been "fined" by the Bhatia Mahajan in the past and hence the Reformers' opposition to this nomination is but natural.

As your reporter rightly puts it, "the meeting never commenced its business" and therefore it is too premature to say that the Reformers were in the minority.

Thanking you in anticipation.

Yours etc.,

LAKHMIDAS ROWJEE TAIRSEE.

Bombay, Jan. 19.

UPROAR AT MUNICIPAL MEETING.

EXTRAORDINARY OCCURRENCE AT HYDERABAD.

The President of the Municipality of Hyderabad, Sind, telegraphed to the Vice-President of the Municipality that the meeting held on the 14th instant, as telegraphed by the Associated Press, is incorrect and misleading, and at his request we publish the following report of the proceedings which appeared in the "Sind Gazette," and which he (the President) informs us is a correct report. The report is as follows:—

Mr. Valliam, considering that he was not fairly dealt with in Mr. Mahomed Ihsan's proposition, applied to the Chief Officer and the President that his formal application for a gratuity be not considered for the present as he wished to avail himself of the extension granted to him by the Corporation already. This extension will expire in November next. On receipt of this application the President noted on it that in view of it the question be dropped from the agenda of the municipal meeting and that no further consideration or discussion of Mr. Mahomed Ihsan's proposition was necessary.

At this (14th January) morning's meeting the President informed the Municipality of it and noted in the proceedings that no further consideration of the matter was necessary. He was proceeding to the next item on the agenda when a scene was created by two members who called the President's ruling with regard to the subject of the auditor's gratuity and retirement all kinds of names. They were insolent and discourteous to the chair. The President called them to order and asked them to sit down, but they refused. They were joined in their offensive attitude by eight others. The President therefore warned them that if they continued to be unruly he would adjourn the meeting. Finding that they did not abate their troublesome conduct he noted the reason for the adjournment in the minute book and left the hall. I give below some specimens of the language used by the gentlemen in question as noted there and then:—

Mr. Mathuradas said:—"We are going to appoint another President." (2) "This is humbug." (3) "We are not going to obey." (4) "You cannot trifle with us this way." Some specimens of Dr. Pritamdas's language were as follows:—"We want to, take notice of the conduct of the President." (2) "Let him go away we will appoint another President." (3) "I have every right to speak and I won't obey the ruling, it is absolutely arbitrary." (4) "We are not going to be humbugged like this."

I regret to have observed that R. B. Hiranand Khensing also departed from the principle of decorum and respect for the chair and shouted out that the ruling was absolutely arbitrary and high-handed. The conduct and deportment of several other members such as those referred to by me both at Saturday's and to-day's meeting left a great deal to be desired. Mr. Mahomed Ihsan and Mr. Chaturising spoke several times in a violent and excited manner.

After the meeting was adjourned by the President the ten undermentioned councillors who apparently wished Mahomed Ihsan's proposition to be carried continued sitting in the council hall and one of them proposed that one of them might be appointed the chairman of the meeting and the proceedings resumed. Mr. Mathuradas proposed the Hon. Mr. Ghulam Hussein to the chair but he declined the honour. The proceedings therefore were not resumed but these gentlemen continued sitting there, consulting together as to what should be done. I learn that in order to forestall any action the President might take regarding the conduct of the disorderly members they have sent an exaggerated account of what the President did to the Chief Officer to be placed in the municipal record. They have gone a step further and have given notice of a motion which is practically a censure on the President. Still another notice has been given, proposing to reduce the salary of Mr. Valliam, the auditor.

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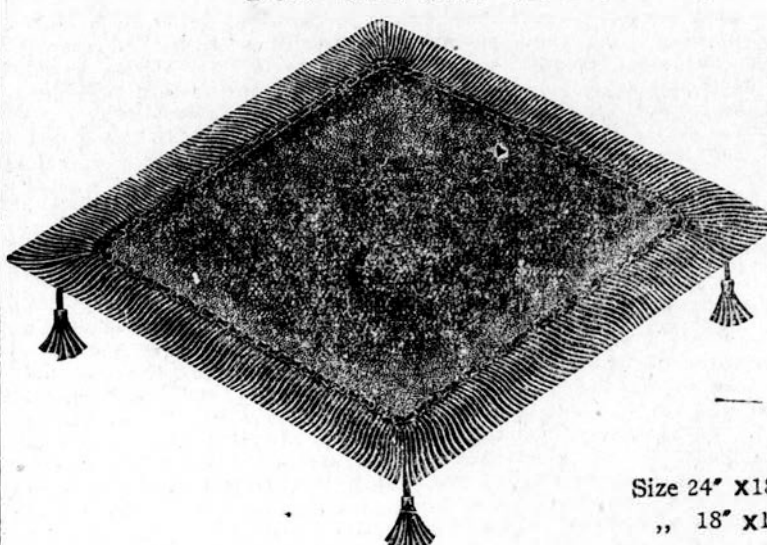
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WOMAN'S DOMAIN.

A WEEKLY CAUSERIE.—(BY MRS. JOHN GILPIN.)

ON READING.

This, I fear, will not sound an inviting title, but I will ask you to have a little patience and go into this matter with me, and see if we cannot find something of interest, mayhap of use. The subject was suggested to my mind a while ago by a young friend of mine—and I am keenly interested in young folk—whose life I have been following with affection ever since she came out here a year or two ago. I have always felt there was grit somewhere in her character, albeit she, like the majority of young married women, suddenly transplanted from the ordinary quiet middle-class life in England, to the round of social gaieties, the quietest of us can command out here, lost her head for a while. As opportunity offered, I have said a word in season, which I could see she did not dismiss as coming from a silly old-fashioned creature. I had my reward when she came to me for "a cosy chat" and opened her heart to me in the matter of the life out here; how for a time it seemed so wildly glorious, but that she was beginning to feel heartily sick of it, and could I help her to start on new and more really satisfying lines. My panacea for most spiritual and mental difficulties is ever to try and do something for somebody, and in that way forget yourself, when, paradoxical as it sounds, you will probably find yourself more accurately and fully than you have ever done before. This young friend and I had a really delightful talk on many subjects. As I had surmised, I found that she really was a sensible, level-headed girl, with very decided ideas of the relations each individual has to others around and the obligations of life generally. One thing I did find though,

MISS MARTHA HEDMAN.



Who plays the leading part in "The Attack" at the St. James's, is a Swede by birth,
Reproduced from the "Graphic."

that she had been so busy being "educated" in the fashion prevailing in these days, that she had had no time for storing her mind with the thoughts of some of the great ones of the earth, by reading their books, except in a very few cases where a certain book had been chosen for examination. With the general restlessness of life at the present time, one very considerable asset in the training of the young intellect is being almost pushed out of existence and that is reading.

DAYS WITH BOOKS.

Reading in its fullest sense I mean, not the scampering through exciting stories in magazines, or the accounts of various games and sports, but the real reading that made my life an enchantment at times when it seemed it could be anything but that. Given a book and I would lose myself entirely in it for the time being, perhaps too much so for my comfort at moments when a busy guardian thought I ought to be devoting myself exclusively to domestic matters. I had a very extensive library to browse in, my guardian's "better half" being a man of considerable literary attainments, who, finding I loved books, not only for the reading, but as books and so took care of them, allowed me free access to his treasures, no embargo being laid on any of them though most purists of the day would lift their hands in horror and prophecy a quick perdition for both reader and lender if they had a list of what I read. On the contrary, though I read Fielding, Smollett, Addison, Pope, Swift and other writers of that period when "spades" were called "spades," the coarseness passed me by, and it was not till I was grown up and read these old favourites that I realised that they were coarse to our modern ideas. And yet many of the modern novels to my mind are of all things the most undesirable to put in the hands of a daughter whose mind you wish to keep fresh and untainted. They are not merely coarse unfortunately, but they are suggestive and excitingly immoral to a degree which disgusts me; no girl can read these

without having all sorts of undesirable ideas and questionings put into her head. I would urge on mothers of daughters to put good wholesome literature in the hands of developing daughters, literature which I know has become demode and which modern young women brought up on this more exotic and exciting stuff, label as "goody goody." Miss Austen, Miss Yonge, Miss Edgeworth, Miss Sewell, Miss Montgomery, Hesba Stretton—how I love and remember them all! Human nature remains the same, and if girls were supplied with these they would love them just as much as the older generation did. Even from a grown-up and more modern standpoint such books as "The Chaplet of Pearls" or "The Dove in the Eagle's Nest" are very charming. I read the latter aloud to my husband a year or two ago and we both enjoyed it very much. Then there are Scott, Dickens, Maryvatt, Bulwer Lytton, Anthony Trollope, (his Barchester series more especially) Thackeray, George Eliot, Charlotte Bronte, Grace Aguilar, Miss Alcott, Harrison Ainsworth, Fennimore Cooper, and a great number more whose names I cannot recall at the moment, but whose books I loved. Please do not think the little list is given in the order of merit; it is just as the authors came to my mind one after the other.

THE WOMAN'S SPHERE.

I have somewhat strayed from my first track, which was how I was to help the young friend who had begun to find for herself that constant social gaieties were beginning to pall, and that she felt she wanted something more wholesomely satisfying. Every woman should be a "good housekeeper," but I have no idea that she should be only that. Human nature is much too complex an instrument for the

seeker after the wondrous world to be found in books will start taking her reading in small doses, thoroughly absorbing what she does read, he or she will soon find that the power and the appetite for such fare increases. It is such a joy to have something upon which the mind may feed at such times as it would be occupied in worrying over the petty troubles and annoyances of daily occurrence. Besides, the example of others and the way they meet the problems of life, will be a great help and education and show you that other and greater intellects were apt to be worried very much in the way yours is.

BIOGRAPHY AND TRAVEL.

As to Biographies, always fascinating if well written there are again just a few which stand out from the many others there are, all of considerable literary and ethical value. These are: Lockhart's "Life of Sir Walter Scott;" Sir George Trevelyan's "Macaulay;" Mrs. Gaskell's "Life of Charlotte Bronte" (though we are now told a good deal of that is not quite true) and Morley's "Life of Gladstone."

AN EARLY-SPRING MODEL.



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Mole-coloured straw hat trimmed with black moire ribbon and jet buckle (Boniface)

Oh! I nearly forget the principal one of the number, Boswell's "Life of Johnson." It is the fashion to laugh at the last named, but if you read it with the understanding, it is like a beautiful miniature made up of imperceptible fine strokes until the result is a perfect whole. So with this book, all the apparently futile touches in the character drawing, go to make up an absolutely living picture of the man of whom he chats so garrulously.

Of Travels there are so many that it is difficult at the moment to single out any particularly, but, Cook's Voyages; Darwin's "Voyage of the Beagle;" Anson's Voyages; many of Miss Gordon Cumming's books about the different parts of the Empire where her brother was political ruler; some of Miss Bird's wonderful journeyings are among some of the older ones. Now-a-days there are thousands of such books where a few years ago there used to be tens. If you care for Essays as I do, there is a feast of them spread before the eager diner beginning long before those fascinating ones of Addison and Steele and Charles Lamb and Emerson and on to the vast number of the modern writers who, many of them, seem to excel in this particular form of literature.

OTHER BOOKS.

As for Science, this is the age when it is possible to procure works on every branch of science written in so simple a manner that the most ignorant can find something to interest and allure. Wallace, Huxley, Drummond, Ball, are a few I can think of at the moment.

In these days of cheap and delightful reprints of all the old writers there is absolutely no excuse for ignorance of their writings, as I pointed out to my young friend, who has now a list of standard books of all kinds which she means to go steadily through, and also a list of some of the best of the novels of the early nineteenth century authors, who seem to be more out of date than the writers of a century earlier. I remember starting on Blackmore's "Lorna Doone"; I would not read it and gave it up, only to try again and yet again until I had my reward in persevering through the verbiage this author often indulged in, till the enthralling story itself was reached, when there was no question of being bored or finding it too stodgy. I would especially advocate re-reading at a later date. I always think a good play needs to be seen several times before it is possible to take in all its wonders; each time you note some little touch, some bit of by-play or some quality in the actors you had not had the time to take in either the first or second time, and you realise what a fine play it is in a way one who has seen it but once has not had the mental capacity to realise as the piece so quickly unfolded itself before his eyes. So with books, any book that is worth really reading, not just skimming, is worth re-reading not once but many times.

A NEW PUBLICATION.

Now for a touch of "shop." My own little venture of which I spoke some weeks back, is now nearing publication, so near that I hope it may be ready by the end of this month. It has already been reviewed in one or two papers, and already I realise my deficiencies, but would say that if I had made it as exhaustive as some of my just and kind critics would have me do, it would have become such a mighty tome that it would have been both too costly and unwieldy for the use of the "million"; it is these specially I have striven to help in my "Pakwan-ki-Kitab." Should it ever reach a second edition, I shall certainly profit by the criticisms of my friends and try to make it even more helpful, than I fondly hope my readers will find it even now. It is to be had at all the well-known booksellers for the sum of Rs. 2., and I cannot but hope that out of the thirteen recipes given for each of Ninety days the harassed housekeeper may find inspiration for tidying the larder, the appetite of her household and thereby afford considerable relief to herself.

TO-DAY'S MENU.

DINNER FOR FOUR PERSONS.

BOLOGNAISE POTAGE.
FISH A LA BONNE FEMME.
CASSOULETTES OF RICE.
BEEF A LA BOHEME.
CLARENCE CROUTES.
MIRLETONS AU CHOCOLAT.

Soupmeat, As. 5; Fish, As. 7; Beef, As. 8; Vegetables, As. 5; Potatoes, As. 2; Eggs, As. 1; Odds and Ends, As. 5; Total Rs. 24.

BOLOGNAISE POTAGE.

Prepare the stock from chicken or mutton as it must be white. When it is ready after straining, add to it two heaped tablespoonfuls of pounded sweet almonds with pepper, salt, a drop or two of tobacco sauce and onion juice and let it simmer; add the yolk of an egg and a tablespoonful of undiluted Ideal milk. Serve rice thickly sprinkled with grated cheese separately, if liked but it is not necessary.

FISH A LA BONNE FEMME.

Fillet the fish and set it to cook in the oven between two soup plates well rubbed with liquid butter, sprinkled with finely minced parsley and green chilli mixed, and a little white wine. The oven should be moderate and the fish turned once. It may either be served with a good sauce made from a stock of the bones and trimmings, or it may be rolled in seasoned flour and fried brown, but the former is the nicer, as fried fish is rather tricky constant on the table.

CASSOULETTES OF RICE.

Cook rice in well flavoured stock till it is soft enough to form a stiff paste when cold; with this mix some little finely minced meat with nicely seasoned cream or milk made from any meat available, but it should be quite stiff. Put on a cover of the rice paste, slip them out of the pan, roll them in egg and breadcrumb and fry them in boiling fat.

BEEF A LA BOHEME.

Divide the underpart into even sized pieces, lard them on one side with thin strips, of bacon, and set them to marinate for several hours in a mixture of oil, vinegar, Worcester sauce, green chilli and grated onion. Then braise them and serve with thickish slices of fried potato, and a good brown sauce to which finely minced pickled walnut has been added and grated olives. This may be served hot or cold; if the latter it should be glazed with the sauce and served with tomato sauce and red currant jelly.

CLARENCE CROUTES.

Spread some thin slices of bacon with chutney and a drop each of tobacco sauce and onion juice and roll them over a stuffing of chopped stoned raisins and pounded kidney suitably flavoured. Lay them on slices of toast, spread with anchovy butter and set them in the oven to just heat through well.

MIRLETONS AU CHOCOLAT.

Make a batter with two tablespoonfuls of flour and enough milk to make it a thick consistency, beat in the yolks of two eggs, a tablespoonful of liquid butter, three macaroons pounded and sieved, and sugar to taste; set this aside for an hour at least, and at the last beat in the whites of the eggs already whipped to a stiff froth, and three tablespoonfuls of finely grated chocolate. Butter little moulds, place a teaspoonful of batter at the bottom, three parts filled with the batter, and bake for about twenty minutes or until the batter is cooked through.



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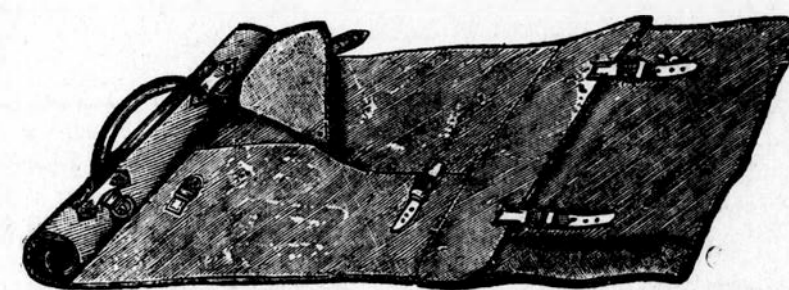
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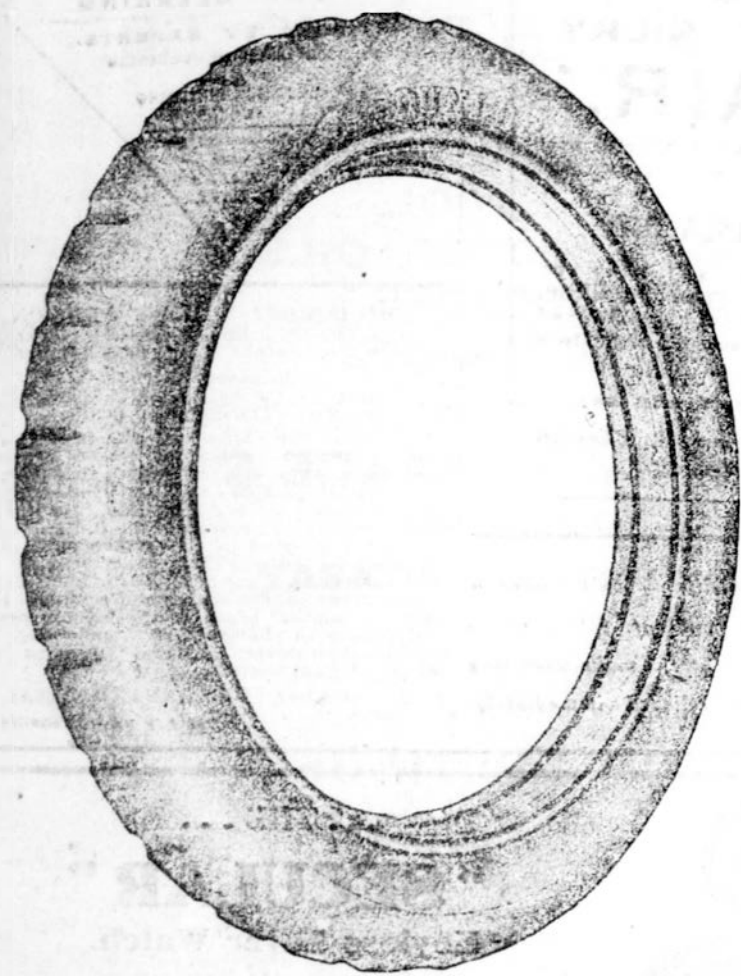
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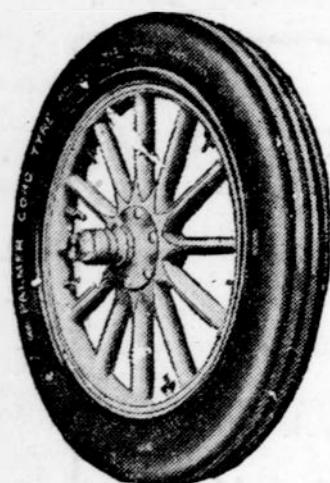
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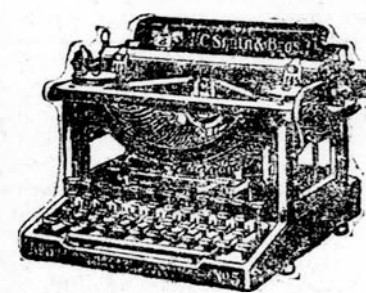
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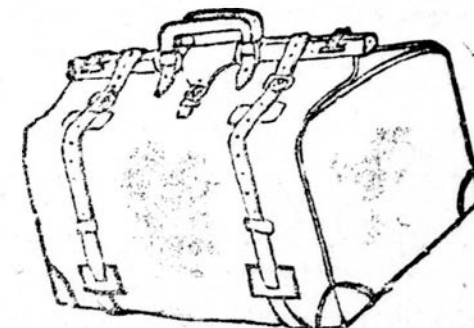
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